

NON-STOP
AIR BUS A-310
EVERY WEDNESDAY
AMMAN-KARACHI



IMMEDIATE CONNECTION TO
COLOMBO, DHAKA, BOMBAY, BANGKOK,
SINGAPORE, BEIJING, TOKYO, ETC
FOR BOOKING AND RESERVATION
CONTACT OUR GSA m/s JITT AMMAN
PHONE: 655156, 625981
FAX: 615721



Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation
جوردان تايمز بوليتيكي مستقلة تصدر بالانجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية - الراي

WASHINGTON

EVERY WEDNESDAY
BOEING 747

DEPARTURE AMMAN 05:45
ARRIVAL WASHINGTON 15:30

Sales & Reservation: 666055 or your Travel Agent

AIR FRANCE

ASK THE WORLD OF US

Volume 17 Number 5326

AMMAN WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1993 THUL HIJEH 19, 1413

Price: 150 Fils

King reaffirms rejection of separate peace

Arafat underlines confederation concept, urges King to seek

U.S. intervention in peace process in meeting with Clinton

Peres backtracks on claim of accord with Jordan, suggests meeting with Sharaa and return of more long-term Palestinian expellees



His Majesty King Hussein Tuesday greets Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat (Photo by Yusef Al 'Allan)

By P.V. Vivekanand with agency dispatches

AMMAN — His Majesty King Hussein Tuesday dismissed as distorted and inaccurate an Israeli assertion that the Jewish state and Jordan had agreed on a peace accord, and reaffirmed that the Kingdom's negotiations with Israel could advance only after tangible progress has been made in the Palestinian-Israeli track of the 19-month-old Middle East peace process.

"When all the circles are completed regarding all the issues, primarily the Palestinians' right on their national soil, then it is possible to advance," the King told the press after two rounds of meetings with Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat.

The King reiterated Jordan's commitment to the Palestinian cause. "We have a just and com-

mon cause, and we will do everything in our power to defend it," he said.

Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres, who asserted Sunday that Jordan and Israel had reached a peace agreement, was meanwhile reported to backing off from the claim.

The Jerusalem Post, an English-language Israeli daily, reported Tuesday that Mr. Peres on Monday "backed off his own statement a day before, suggesting that a Jordanian-Israeli peace treaty was just waiting to be signed."

"Peres said that he was referring only to a framework accord," the Post reported. It did not say where and when the foreign minister had made the statement.

In an agreement reached in October on a draft agenda for its track of negotiations with Israel,

Jordan has only agreed that the objective of the peace talks is the signing of a peace treaty. However, this "framework accord had never been finalised due to the continued stalemate in the Palestinian talks," the Post acknowledged.

King Hussein said Tuesday that work was still under way on the Jordanian-Israeli agenda "to put in an acceptable formula."

Mr. Arafat, meanwhile, referred to the possibility of a future confederation between Jordan and a Palestinian state to be created in the now-Israeli-occupied territories.

Describing Jordanian-Palestinian relations as unique, the chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) noted that resolutions adopted by the Palestine National Council,

(Continued on page 10)



His Majesty King Hussein, accompanied by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, His Royal Highness Prince Abdullah and members of the Royal Family, Prime Minister Abdul Salam Al Majali and senior officials, at the Royal Palace Tuesday where he hosted a lunch as part of celebration of Prince Abdullah's wedding on Thursday (Petra photo)

King hosts lunch for wedding guests

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Tuesday hosted a lunch at the Royal Court in honour of senior military and civil officials, tribal chiefs and refugee elders.

The lunch, which was hosted as part of celebrations of His Royal Highness Prince Abdullah's marriage which

will take place Thursday, was also attended by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Their Royal Highnesses Prince Abdullah, Prince Faisal, Prince Ali, Prince Hamzeh and Prince Hashim, sons of King Hussein, as well as the Private Chamberlain Prince Ali Ben Nayef, King Hussein's military advisor, His Royal Highness Prince

Talal Ben Mohammad, His Royal Highness Prince Ghazi Ben Mohammad, former Prime Minister Sharif Zeid Ben Shaker, Prime Minister Abdul Salam Al Majali, speakers of the Upper and Lower Houses of Parliament and senior government officials as well as invited guests and journalists.

Hoar in Amman

AMMAN (Petra) — Lieutenant-General Joseph Hoar, commander of the U.S. Central Command, arrived in Amman Tuesday on a several-day visit to Jordan. Gen. Hoar, who is accompanied by an official delegation, was welcomed upon arrival by the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the Jordanian Armed Forces, Lieutenant-General Abdul Hafez Mirai and senior army officers as well as U.S. Ambassador to Jordan Roger Harrison.

Kuwait says it will execute 5 Iraqis

KUWAIT (R) — Death sentences imposed by a Kuwait court on five Iraqis for aiding Iraq's 1990 invasion would be carried out after authorisation from the Emir, the Kuwait News Agency (KUNA) reported Tuesday. It quoted Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad Al Jaber Al Sabah as saying: "Any death sentence will be executed after the signature of his highness the Emir of Kuwait." The five men may still appeal against their sentence to the appeal court, which has the authority to commute the sentence to a term of imprisonment. The state security court Sunday found the five guilty of trying to recruit Kuwaitis to join Iraq's ruling Baath Party following Iraq's August 1990 invasion.

Vranitzky in Israel

TEL AVIV (AP) — Austrian Chancellor Franz Vranitzky arrived in Israel Tuesday, marking the first time the head of the Austrian government has ever made an official visit to the Jewish state. "This is definitely an indication of the change in the relations between our two countries," Foreign Minister Shimon Peres said as he prepared to greet Mr. Vranitzky at Ben Gurion airport near Tel Aviv. "We certainly welcome this visit." Relations between the two countries have warmed since President Kurt Waldheim left office last July after not seeking reelection.

Plane crashes in Sudan, 11 killed

KHARTOUM (AP) — A plane hired by a gold-mining company crashed Tuesday in eastern Sudan, killing all 11 people aboard including five Westerners, the official Sudan News Agency said. The agency said victims were the pilot, a New Zealander, and officials of the Ariab Gold Mines Co., a French-Sudanese joint venture. It said the plane went down at Ariab airstrip, about 450 kilometres east of the capital Khartoum. The agency quoted Abdul Aziz Ahmad Osman, the company's general director, as saying the plane crashed shortly after takeoff and caught fire. "It split in half," he said. "Four of the passengers were flung out."

Officials deny discussing changes to Election Law

Deputies meet today for consultations

By Ayman Al Safadi
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Government officials said Tuesday that the Cabinet had not discussed amending the Election Law.

"I can assure you that as far as government is concerned, there has been no discussion of amending or changing the Election Law," Information Minister Ma'an Abu Nowar told the Jordan Times.

Dr. Abu Nowar and Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs Jawad Al Anani both categorically denied a report carried by the Jordan Times and the London-based Al Hayat daily Tuesday. The report quoted unidentified sources as saying that a committee headed by Prime Minister Abdul Salam Al Majali had recommended changes to the law.

"There is no such committee whatsoever," Dr. Abu Nowar said.

"(The reported committee) does not exist," Dr. Anani told the Jordan Times, confirming that the Cabinet had not discussed any changes to the Election Law.

The report claimed that the committee recommended amending the Election Law to introduce a one-man-one-vote system, lower the voting age from 19 to 18 and cancel an article banning

members of "illegal organisations" from contesting parliamentary elections.

It quoted "informed sources" as expecting the amendments to be introduced into the law after the return of His Majesty King Hussein from a trip he is scheduled to make to the United States next week.

The report is "completely untrue," said Dr. Abu Nowar.

Speaker of the Lower House of Parliament Abdul Latif Arabiyat said Monday Dr. Majali had assured him that no decision to amend the Election Law had been taken by the government.

"The prime minister said the government had not taken any decision (on changing the law) and that any move in this context would be preceded by consultations in which everybody would participate," Dr. Arabiyat told the Jordan Times after a meeting with Dr. Majali.

The prime minister's assurances, however, do not seem assuring enough to Jordan's largest political movement, the Muslim Brotherhood, which is seeking an extraordinary session of the House to ensure that the law would not be changed through a temporary legislation.

Infuriated Brotherhood Deputy Hammam Sa'id told the Jordan Times Tuesday that the Brotherhood would seek the support of

other parliamentarians in requesting an extraordinary session of the House during a meeting of deputies to discuss this issue Wednesday.

The mandate of the House runs till mid-November and the Constitution stipulates that an extraordinary session could be held at the request of 41 deputies or more.

Member of Parliament and former Prime Minister, Taher Al Masri, said the meeting was called to "hold consultations among ourselves," and not to agree on a request for an extraordinary session.

Dr. Arabiyat, a Brotherhood leader, said no agenda had been set for the meeting, which he said was being held at the request of a number of deputies to discuss "a number of issues."

In a statement it issued after a meeting of its members Tuesday, the Brotherhood said: "Any amendment to the Election Law should go through the legislative organisations in order to protect national unity."

Dr. Sa'id said Brotherhood members were not satisfied with Dr. Majali's assurances that change would be introduced only after consulting with all sectors of society.

"Consultation is a broad term.

(Continued on page 2)

Clinton to play 'personal' role in peace process

AMMAN (J.T.) — U.S. President Bill Clinton, in an interview with the Israeli newspaper, Davar, has promised to personally intervene in the Middle East peace talks that resume in Washington next week. The president was quoted as saying he saw chances for progress since both Israeli and Syrian leadership have confidence in the U.S.

He said moderate Palestinians were convinced that reaching peace is the only alternative for the agenda of the radicals.

He said Palestinians were facing tremendous pressure but despite that they are doing all what they can to achieve peace.

President Clinton also said he was ready to provide both Israel and Syria with security guarantees in the Golan Heights.

U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher has told the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organisations that the U.S. will demonstrate "by its deeds" during the upcoming round of Middle East peace talks that the talks are a priority for the Clinton administration.

"The peace process is front and centre in our minds, and we will demonstrate this by our deeds in the weeks ahead," sources quoted Mr. Christopher as telling conference chairman Lester Pollock and executive director Malcolm Hoelen in a 40-minute meeting Monday, according to the Jerusalem Post.

Mr. Christopher said it would be "a great loss to the peace process if the U.S. would not be involved." The secretary of state,

who was joined in the meeting by top aides, voiced confidence that progress would be made in the upcoming round.

Mr. Christopher said the Arabs and Israelis have already agreed to come to the talks which resume in the U.S. next Tuesday. The Arab parties, however, fell short of formally announcing the participation at a foreign ministers meeting in Amman.

These remarks on greater U.S. involvement coincide with reports that Mr. Christopher plans to increase the U.S. profile in talks with Syria, and not only with the Palestinians, the Post said.

Furthermore, his words also seemed designed to dispel recent remarks by Undersecretary for Political Affairs Peter Taroff, who last month told reporters the U.S. would only intervene abroad commensurate with its vital national and economic interests.

In preliminary parallel talks, among U.S., Palestinian, and Israeli negotiators this week, and once peace talks resume on June 15, the first order of business on the Palestinian track is to reach an Israeli-Palestinian joint document outlining agreement on principles.

Meanwhile Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin denied allegations by Labour faction deputies that he had suggested upgrading the delegation heads in the Washington negotiations to the foreign minister level.

Prices of kerosene, fuel oil and jet fuel increased

AMMAN (Petra) — The government Tuesday announced increases in the prices of some oil products as with immediate effect.

Minister of Supply Radi Ibrahim said the rise covers kerosene, fuel oil used by the Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA) and the Irbid District Electric Company and jet fuel sold to Royal Jordanian.

Under the increases, approved by the Cabinet, a litre of kerosene will be sold for 95 fils, up from 75 fils, and a litre of jet fuel will be sold for 95 fils, up from 80 fils. A tonne of fuel oil will be sold for JD 49, up from JD 43.

Mr. Ibrahim said the increase in prices falls within the government plans to reduce irrational consumption of kerosene and to avoid adulteration by some fuel stations and fuel distributors who used to mix diesel oil with kerosene to make profits.

A litre of diesel oil is sold for 105 fils. Mr. Ibrahim said the government had formed a special committee grouping representatives of the ministries of energy and mineral resources, finance, planning and social development to work out a mechanism to compensate low-income groups for the increase in price of kerosene, widely used for heating and cooking purposes.

Oil found near Dead Sea, page 3

More fighting in Somalia as U.N. sharpens its teeth

MOGADISHU (Agencies) — Gunmen opened fire on U.N. military headquarters Tuesday and met with a machine-gun barrage as clashes with Somali gunmen kept the city on edge and raised fears of more violence. Pakistan flew home the bodies of 23 peacekeepers killed in a weekend shootout with Somali gunmen and the U.N. honed plans to go after militants blamed for the murders.

At a sombre ceremony at Mogadishu international airport, representatives of several of other countries currently serving in the 24-nation peacekeeping force turned out to bid their fallen comrades farewell.

A Muslim cleric first recited Islamic prayers before all 23 aluminium coffins, each bearing a small United Nations flag on top, were carried across the tarmac to the sound of a bugle call and loaded on to a waiting plane.

Turkish Lieutenant General Cevik Bir, commander of U.N. forces in the broken Horn of Africa country, attended the brief service at which no speeches were made.

Gen. Bir has accused Mogadishu warlord Mohammad Farah Aided and his men of responsibility for the slayings which he said took place after a series of coordinated ambushes.

U.N. sources said the world body, its authority challenged by one of the bloodiest incidents in the history of peacekeeping operations, would strike back "within a matter of days."

"A big push is expected, the U.N. can simply not let this go. Too much — like Bosnia and Cambodia — is at stake," said one source who asked not to be

named. Foreign aid workers and U.N. personnel said the United Nations operation in Somalia (UNOSOM) would boost its military hardware and then go after Gen. Aided and his supporters with an overwhelming show of force.

U.S. C-130 galaxy military transport planes are expected to begin flying in reinforcements, tanks and armoured personnel carriers later Tuesday.

Two Somalis died Monday in battles outside Pakistani military headquarters, and before dawn Tuesday snipers using machineguns and small arms began firing at U.N. military headquarters in the old U.S. embassy compound, said U.S. Army Major David Stockwell.

Helicopters took to the skies and swooped low over the city with searchlights while troops fired in the direction of the snipers. There were no reports of casualties. Maj. Stockwell said the gunmen apparently were firing from two locations simultaneously.

Low-flying helicopters continued to patrol after sunrise Tuesday, but there were no military vehicles on the crowded streets.

Barricades and burned-out cars littered the streets and foreign relief workers were nowhere to be seen, most having been evacuated after Sunday's firefight.

Pakistan has complained its soldiers were left to fend for themselves for hours after being ambushed Saturday. But Maj. Stockwell defended the response of the U.S.'s elite Quick Reaction Force (QRF), a 1,100-man team specially trained to deal with such uprisings.

Gulf war 'returnees' to be factor in Jordan ballot

By Rana Sabbagh
Reuters

AMMAN — Gulf war "returnees" — Jordanians forced to leave Kuwait — are expected to be a moderating factor in Jordan's first multi-party parliamentary election in three decades.

"Ninety-five per cent of them will not vote for anyone aligned to the Islamic current or Iraq," said Tawfiq Abu Bakr, a member of the Palestinian parliament-in-exile and a former prominent activist in Kuwait.

Seventeen political parties including the Muslim Brotherhood, pan-Arabists and leftists will stand in Jordan's November ballot. Many of the groups backed the 1990 Iraqi invasion of Kuwait.

Nearly 300,000 Jordanians left or were forced out from Kuwait after Iraq invaded the emirate. Mostly of Palestinian origin, their families had

moved to Kuwait after the 1967 Arab-Israeli war.

They acquired their Jordanian citizenship between 1948 and 1967 when the West Bank was part of Jordan. In their adopted homeland of Kuwait, where many were born, they had no prospect of becoming Kuwaitis.

Although many Palestinians in Kuwait emotionally supported Iraq, those who were thrown out in punishment for PLO and Jordanian support for Baghdad are bitter over the invasion and tired of war, political analysts say.

"They will vote for moderate issues, or ways to integrate them into the society and who will present a potential for improving ties with the Gulf," Mr. Abu Bakr said.

Officials estimate that at least half of the nearly 150,000 eligible voter returnees are expected to cast a ballot, about

the same level of participation expected from the general population of the Kingdom.

The majority of returnees, twice scarred by the Arab-Israeli conflict, would also back candidates supporting Middle East peace efforts, officials said.

"Over the past four decades, what did we get from opposing Israel's existence and from sticking to the war option to liberate Palestine," asked housewife Jamilah Jadhalla, who went to Kuwait after the 1967 war.

"Let us give diplomacy a chance, maybe talks will do some good."

Prominent returnees have begun charting strategies to back candidates. But relatively new to the country and with little power base, none has shown a desire to stand in the first general multi-party elections since 1957.

"Most of them will cast conservative votes... they will be in favour of moderation in all

its aspects," said Taher Al Masri, a long-time deputy and former prime minister.

Despite their large numbers, Palestinians have traditionally been under-represented in Jordan's political system, now dominated by Islamists. Many see the ballot as an opportunity to make their voices heard.

Many of the returnees are struggling to make ends meet in a small country of about 3.9 million people facing a huge foreign debt and a dramatic rise in poverty and unemployment.

But the influx has also created pockets of prosperity.

Their dollars have flooded the market, boosting the dinar, and savings used to build homes have fuelled a construction boom. Some have opened small businesses or found jobs in the private sector.

Unlike Palestinian refugees whose harsh living conditions in camps in Jordan, Syria and Lebanon generally contributed

to a hardening of political views, the wealthy emirate's Palestinian community formed a moderate professional class.

Higher living standards, social mobility, exposure to diverse cultures and a relatively liberal press infused moderation and conservatism among the well-educated community.

Muslim fundamentalist movements, feeding on growing poverty and political despair had a minimal presence in Kuwait, officials said.

"Most returnees are supportive of the present state of affairs in Jordan, the democracy and openness," declared Mohammad Mulhem, a prominent lawyer who lived in Kuwait for more than two decades.

But some, such as driver Mohammad Salem, are too bitter to vote.

"Damn all these politicians. What have they done for us apart from landing us in this misery," he asked.



Her Majesty Queen Noor Tuesday presents awards to Jordan's nurses and midwives who have served their profession for 25 years (Petra photo)

Veteran nurses, midwives honoured at International Nursing Day event

AMMAN (J.T.) — Her Majesty Queen Noor Tuesday attended a ceremony honouring nurses and midwives who have served in their profession for 25 years.

Sponsored by the Ministry of Health and the Jordan Nurses and Midwives Union, the ceremony was held at the Royal Cultural Centre on the occasion of International Nursing Day.

Established in 1972, the Jordanian Nurses and Midwives Union represents a total of 3,794 registered nurses and midwives (3,154 nurses and 640 midwives).

Members of the union are graduates from Jordanian universities and nursing schools, as well as from other Arab and foreign institutions.

The union is a member of the Professional Association as well as the International Council of Nursing.

At the ceremony, the Queen presented nurses and midwives with gifts and the union's shield, and she honoured four nurses with doctoral degrees. Queen Noor also presented a gift to the union's media consultant, Ibrahim Al Samman, in recognition of his services to the nursing profession.

Receiving the Queen at the ceremony were Minister of Health Abdul Rahim Malhas, Secretary General of the Ministry of Health Adnan Abbas, and President of the Nurses and Midwives Union Nazeeh Bazzar.

The Queen was also received by members of the union's council, as well as by Royal Cultural Centre Director Iyad Kattan. Accompanying the Queen to the ceremony was Mrs. Abdul Salam Majali.

Prince Mohammad visits Majali, army unit

AMMAN (Petra) His Royal Highness Prince Mohammad, the personal representative of His Majesty King Hussein, Tuesday met with Prime Minister Abdul Salam Al Majali at the Prime Ministry.



Prince Mohammad congratulated Dr. Majali on his new post as premier and wished him and his Cabinet good luck in carrying out their duty.

Prince Mohammad also visited the Fourth Royal Mechanised Division and was received by its commander and senior officers who briefed him on the duties assigned to the division. The Prince later visited the Prince Mohammad Battalion and was familiarised with its training activities.

Cabinet forms delegation to Vienna human rights meeting

AMMAN (J.T.) — Sharif Fawaz Sharaf, Jordan's ambassador to the U.N. Geneva headquarters will head Jordan's delegation to the Vienna human rights conference due to open on June 14, according to a decision taken by the Council of Ministers and announced Tuesday.

The statement said that the delegation will include a group of prominent Jordanian individuals from the public and private sectors.

Informed sources said the delegation will include officials, parliamentarians, lawyers and human rights activists.

The Vienna conference, the first such gathering in 25 years, is being convened in line with a resolution adopted by the U.N. General Assembly.

It is expected that representatives of all U.N. member states will attend, including several heads of states.

Sources said that the meeting intends to focus on a global review of human rights, including political and civil rights.

The U.N. held the last such conference in Tehran 25 years ago.

The Arab group taking part in the conference is expected to present complaints about Israel's

arbitrary measures against the Palestinians living under its occupation.

The record of various countries in adhering to the international charter and the covenants on human rights will also be reviewed.

Jordan-Syria cultural agreement

Meanwhile, the Council of Ministers approved an executive programme for the implementation of a cultural and scientific cooperation agreement between Jordan and Syria and authorised Jordan's ambassador to Syria to sign the programme on behalf of the Jordanian government.

The council in its session Tuesday, formed a delegation to attend and participate in the work of the Yemeni-Jordanian Joint Committee that will discuss topics related to alternative and renewable energy due to be held in Sanaa, capital of Yemen, between June 19 and 23.

The team will be led by Abdul Wahab Al Zoubi, the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources secretary general.

The Cabinet also Tuesday decided to send several officials of the Youth Division of the Jordan National Red Crescent Society to

Syria on a week-long visit next month.

It also decided to allocate a JD50 monthly grant to each scholarship student studying in the Russian Federation universities or other universities of the Commonwealth of Independent States as of April 1, 1993.

The total number of students on scholarship in Russia or the states of the former Soviet Union is 434 and the total sum to be offered to them will come up to JD810,000 annually.

Also according to the Cabinet, two officials from the Ministry of Transport will go to Cairo to represent Jordan at the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) meetings due to be held between June 15 and 17.

In implementation of directives issued by His Majesty King Hussein, the Cabinet also approved allocating JD 70 million to the Military Housing Fund and JD 2 million to the Civil Defence Department Housing Fund. The allocations will be financed through loans from the Housing Bank and finances from the Central Bank of Jordan and will be extended to beneficiaries from the two funds at a maximum interest rate of 4.5 per cent, annually.



Her Royal Highness Princess Basma Tuesday addresses a meeting of the Scouts and Girl Guides Association (Petra photo)

Princess Basma calls for boosting scouts, girl guides programmes

AMMAN (Petra) — Her Royal Highness Princess Basma Tuesday stressed the importance of Jordan's scout movement and called for intensifying efforts to develop scouts programmes and activities.

Addressing a general assembly meeting of the Scouts and Girl Guides Association held at the Teachers Club here, Princess Basma stressed the need for putting more emphasis on voluntary work, public service and developing skills and capacities of scouts and girl guides.

During the meeting the general assembly discussed the association's financial and administrative

reports and the planned strategy of the scouts movement until the year 2002.

The assembly also discussed the association's activities, achievements and future aspirations.

Participants formed two committees: one technical and the other financial.

The technical committee was charged with examining proposals put forward to the general assembly's meetings, and the financial committee was asked to look into means of financing the construction of headquarters for the association at Hussein Youth City.

Also Tuesday Princess Basma attended the graduation of the 28th batch of students from Ajloun Community College.

The Princess opened a new building and garden named after her. She also inaugurated an art and folklore exhibition at the college.

At the end of the celebration certificates were presented to 510 students graduating from the college.

The graduation ceremony was attended by Minister of Education Khaled Al Omari, the Ajloun district governor and senior government officials from Ajloun.

Germany agrees to fund technical, financial schemes at DM22m

By Elia Nasrallah
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — German and Jordanian officials Tuesday ended two days of talks and consultations over German-financed projects in the Kingdom, agreeing to implement at least two technical projects this year and a financial one next year.

Matthias Meyer, counsellor at the German embassy in Amman, told the Jordan Times that agreement followed a general review of German-funded projects that are being executed and also new schemes or extension to the present plans, particularly in water, agriculture, institution-building and vocational training fields.

One of the technical projects is the setting up of a national information system at the Ministry of Planning to provide data to different government departments, said Mr. Meyer.

The scheme which is being initiated this year will take three years to complete, and Germany will provide DM1 million annually to cover the cost, he said.

Mr. Meyer also said Germany was providing expertise, equipment and training towards implementing the scheme.

The other technical project entails producing vegetable seeds to meet local needs with possible surpluses for export later, Mr. Meyer continued.

He said the two-year project, which is being initiated this year, will cost DM 1 million annually which will be paid by the German government.

Again the Germans will be providing expertise, equipment and training, added Mr. Meyer.

Referring to the financial project, Mr. Meyer said that Germany would be supplying at least DM22 million to finance one of the three major water supply projects for the Amman area.

He said actual work on the project is due next year, but discussions over the last two days

here covered preparations for its implementation.

Although the two sides signed a protocol on covering these projects Tuesday, a delegation of senior German officials will arrive here in November for the formal signing, Mr. Meyer said.

These agreements fall within the framework of a German government assistance programme to Jordan totalling around DM50 million, according to the Jordan News Agency, Petra.

Mr. Meyer said the five-member German team led by Gerd Robert Liptau represents the German Foreign Ministry, the German Bank for Reconstruction and Development (KfW), the German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ) as well as the German Ministry for Economic Cooperation.

Part of the team is leaving Amman Wednesday for the West Bank to inspect German-funded projects in the occupied Arab lands and the rest will return to Bonn.

The protocol was signed by Mr. Liptau and Secretary General of the Ministry of Planning Safwan Touqan.

Multidisciplinary look at Amman spurs further study of the city

By Sansan Goshel
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The conference "Amman: the City and Society" was successful in creating a bridge between social scientists, urban planners and politicians hoping that this conference will be the start, and not the end, of other studies on the city, said observers Tuesday in their concluding remarks.

The significance of this conference, according to Seteney Shami, professor of anthropology at Yarmouk University, is that it is an outcome of collective work, incorporating multidisciplinary aspects.

The three-day conference, co-sponsored by CERMO, the French Centre for Research on the Contemporary Middle East and the Department of Architecture and the Agha Khan Unit for Architecture at the University of Jordan, focused its discussion on the economy and society of Amman and the politics and policies of the city, attempting to produce a comprehensive overview of the rapidly developing urban centre.

The theme of inequality was prevalent throughout the first session, entitled "Economy and Society."

Musa Ishteiwi, professor of sociology at the University of Jordan, spoke on class structure and inequality in Amman, explaining that the former passed through three different phases which formed and reformed classes and blurred the distinction between them.

The first phase, Dr. Ishteiwi said, is the consolidation of the Jordanian state; the period when classes were formed, the existence of the state prior to the class structure allowed the former to shape the latter and set future class development, he added.

The following two phases, one between 1948 and 1967 and the other after 1968, had no effect on the sizes of the upper, middle and working classes, but significantly affected their composition, Dr. Ishteiwi maintained.

First Merchants, then business owners emerged as members of the upper class and permeated its older members such as the bourgeoisie and government and military officials, he said. In addition, Dr. Ishteiwi continued, the rise of the professional middle class at the expense of the bureaucratic middle class, recently became evident.

The wide gap between the upper class and the working class, comprising nine per cent and 60 per cent of the society, indicates the economic inequality of Amman, Dr. Ishteiwi maintained.

Maintaining the theme of inequality, Mary Kavar, professor of economics at London University, spoke on the integration of young women in the labour force of Amman.

Young, single, urban women are the women most found in labour force, Dr. Kavar said.

Although female labour force participation has been consistently low, a breakdown by age reveals that there is a disproportionate participation of women between the ages of 20 and 29, she added.

Although holding higher education certificates and supplying a more diversified labour force, women have a smaller chance of becoming employed, Dr. Kavar said. Unemployment among women is double that among men, she added.

The disproportionate weight of Amman in terms of Jordanian industry when compared to the rest of the country was the subject of the study by Rozanne Hommerly of CERMO.

In 1990, she said, studies estimated that 92.5 per cent of Jordanian industries were located in Amman, and thus a large percentage of the labour force was also present in the capital.

In spite of policies aimed at shifting investment out of Amman, the city continues to attract investors because of its large population, its adequate transportation system and being the commercial and banking centre of the country.

Biegel, a faculty member at the Arts and Humanities Department at the University of Fez, who described Amman as a "rentier state" that periodically receives extensive, external financial aid.

All "rents," according to Dr. Reinher, were distributed and spent in the capital mainly in housing and trade, which created a rapid social and demographic growth and caused extreme centrality.

The shift of the commercial and banking sector from eastern Amman to the western Amman also contributed to the segregation of the city, he maintained.

The second session, entitled "politics and policies in Amman," addressed the lands available for housing, contested land in east Amman, and the position of Palestinian refugee camps as enclaves or districts in the city.

Munther Al Azmi, professor of architecture at the University of Jordan, criticised the local authorities for supplying new plots of land without taking into consideration development plans for the entire city. He particularly emphasised the lack of affordable land for low-income housing and the abundance of land for the high-income bracket, calling on the planners to correct the present imbalance.

Blainde Destramau of Urbama, Urbanisation of the Arab World, spoke on the identity of the two refugee camps surrounding Amman, stressing that they crystallise the double territorial identification of Palestinians.

She portrayed the difficulty of describing the camps as either quarters of Amman or enclaves within the city, but added that the refugee camps can be considered enclaves because their residents look at their situation as temporary and are waiting to return to their land. Yet, she added, when studying their economic integration within the city, these camps may be described as quarters.

Proceedings of the conference are expected to be published later, organisers said.

WHAT'S GOING ON

The following listings are compiled from monthly bulletins and the daily Arabic press. Readers are advised to verify the listed time and place with the concerned institutions.

EXHIBITIONS

- ★ Art exhibition by Lebanese artist Shukrallah Fatouh at the Royal Cultural Centre.
- ★ Exhibition of paintings by artists Nawal Kattan and Dodi Tabban at the French Cultural Centre.
- ★ Exhibition of works by more than 40 plastic artists from Iraq at Alia Art Gallery.
- ★ Photography exhibition entitled "Scenes from Palestine" at the Royal Cultural Centre.
- ★ Art exhibition by Marianne Naerobout at the British Council.

FILMS

- ★ Feature film entitled "The Big Red One" at 6 p.m. at the American Centre (110 minutes).
- ★ Feature film entitled "Brighton Rock" at 7 p.m. at the British Council (90 min.).
- ★ English-subtitled German film entitled "Einervon Uns Beides" at 8 p.m. at the Goethe Institute (1974, 106 min.).

L'olivier
Restaurant

Wellcomes you to its
Fish Market
Daily

Hook into the catch of the day and have it cooked your way
Served Daily
at the Olivier Garden

FOR RESERVATION
TEL. 818564

Drillers strike oil near Dead Sea

By Rana Sabbagh
Reuters

AMMAN (R) — Jordan oilmen have found small amounts of crude oil close to the surface at an exploratory oil well near the eastern shore of the Dead Sea, energy ministry sources said on Tuesday.

The Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources would not release the initial results but the sources said the find was significant because it showed there may be more oil deeper down, under a layer of salt 4,000 to 5,000 metres thick.

"They were drilling an exploratory well in Ein Al-Homr in the upper eastern part of the Dead Sea in mid-May when they found crude oil near 300 metres," one source told Reuters.

"It was of good quality and low in sulphur," he added.

The oilmen, working for the government's Natural Resources Authority (NRA), are drilling towards a target depth of 1,000 metres and will take samples along the way.

An energy ministry official declined to comment on the find

before the drilling was over and the studies were complete.

"It is too early to comment... we need at least six months to establish final facts," the official told Reuters.

Jordan has no significant proven reserves and imports about 50,000 barrels of crude oil a day from Iraq.

It produces 275 barrels a day from two exploratory wells near the Saudi border and has sizeable quantities of natural gas.

One source said the recent discovery could indicate that pressure under the thick layer of salt "had led to oil seepages that might have produced reservoirs of possible significant commercial quantities."

The find could lure back foreign oil firms for more sophisticated drilling in the Dead Sea region, where the NRA recently began a seismic study to shed more light on the geological nature of the area, the lowest point on earth.

The research is concentrating on the Lisan area near the southern tip of the sea, where an American firm drilled an unsuccessful exploratory well in the 1950s.

Family hostilities cited as motive

Youth said to confess to murder of cousin

By a Jordan Times
Staff Reporter

AMMAN — A 20-year-old youth has confessed to the murder of a nine-year-old boy after sexually assaulting in the Russeifa area of Amman late last month and police are compiling evidence to refer the case to court, informed sources said Tuesday.

According to the sources, the youth, a first cousin of Mohammed Saleh Jamal whose decomposing body was found buried under a pile of stones in Russeifa Cemetery on May 29, is believed to have committed the brutal murder to settle a family dispute.

Prior to killing the boy by hitting him with a stone, the youth, identified only as Y.K.J., also sodomised him, the sources said.

The body was discovered four days after the boy was reported missing, but the murder was committed a few hours after he disappeared, according to the sources.

Official police sources confirmed the arrest and confession of a youth in connection with the murder, but would not reveal further details.

Relatives of the victim contacted by the Jordan Times refused comment, apparently because of considerations of family links. There was no immediate means to establish the precise nature of the "family dispute" cited as the motive; nor was any explanation as to why the sexual molestation.

According to the sources who spoke to the Jordan Times on condition of anonymity, the youth is a construction worker as is the father of the murdered boy and a resident of the same neighbourhood; only one house separated their homes.

The body bore marks of a severe beating, and identification was possible only by the shirt he wore, the sources said.

The boy's underwear was pulled down to the knee, and his trousers were found nearby, according to the sources. An empty can of beer had led to suspicions that the assailant (s) could have been drunk, but, the sources said, the arrested youth had no record of drinking.

The youth was arrested on suspicion Monday, two days after the body was discovered, and he confessed to the crime shortly thereafter, the sources said.

الخطوط الجوية العربية السورية

SYRIAN ARAB AIRLINES

الخطوط الجوية الإثيوبية

ETHIOPIAN AIRLINES

الخطوط الجوية اليمنية

ALYEMDA AIR YEMEN

الخطوط الجوية الكينية

Kenya Airways

شركة الكرمل للسياحة والسفر

Al-Karmel Travel & Tourism, Trading Co. Ltd.

For information and reservation please call the General Agents in Jordan:

Al Karmel Travel & Tourism, Trading Co. Ltd.
Main office, Jabal Al Hussein tel. 686301/695876
King Hussein Street Branch tel. 653691/653692

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation. ESTABLISHED 1975

Chairman of the Board of Directors:
MAHMOUD AL KAYED

Director General:
MOHAMMAD AMAD

Editor-in-Chief:
GEORGE S. HAWATMEH

Editorial and advertising offices:
Jordan Press Foundation,
University Road, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan.

Telephone: 667171/6, 670141-4

Telex: 21497 ALRAI JO

Facsimile: 661242

The Jordan Times is published daily except Fridays.
Subscription and advertising rates are available from the
Jordan Times advertising department.

Human rights hinge on nothing else

IN A FEW days' time, a high level Jordanian delegation will head for Vienna to attend the World Conference on Human Rights. Until that point in time, there appears to be no coherent Jordanian perspective regarding the contentious issues that appear to divide the international community along developed and developing lines. With the Western world insisting on at least maintaining the existing consensus that distinguishes between basic human rights on the one hand and economic, social and cultural rights on the other, the poor nations of the world are seeking to exploit the Vienna platform to reshuffle the human rights cards in favour of the right to development and the cultural considerations of different civilisations.

Jordan happens to be in a unique position of belonging to both camps. In one sense, the country is still a member of the developing world and, in another, it has joined the democratic club after launching a workable pluralistic democracy in 1989. With such mixed yet complementary credentials, the official and non-official Jordanian delegations to the Vienna meeting can perform the distinguished role of mediating between the seemingly diametrically opposed groups of states. This should not be too difficult in view of the fact that there is some merit in both perspectives.

On the one hand, the Vienna gathering should not serve to turn the clock back on basic human rights. There is fear now that many countries with dismal human rights record would use the occasion and the arguments of the poor nations of the world to justify their poor human rights record especially with regard to the most fundamental among them. This is a justifiable fear and the Jordanian delegation must strive to support the proposition that respect of basic human rights need not and must not depend on the level of economic development or the peculiar cultural situations of each and every country.

To think otherwise would be tantamount to rendering the observance of human rights subject to the interpretation of each and every country. There must be a minimum international standard on human rights that all nations, big or small, rich or poor, religious or not, must comply with. The universality of human rights is already well enshrined in the United Nations jurisprudence developed over the past three decades. The Vienna meeting must not be allowed to disturb this painstakingly developed international consensus. Otherwise, the ideals and norms of human rights as reflected in various legally-binding instruments and treaties would be disturbed.

Still, the relevancy and impact of economic consideration on human rights as a whole cannot be underestimated. There are many civil and political rights that cannot be expected to be implemented without a minimum level of economic development. This posture deserves to be protected also by our teams to the world conference.

ARABIC PRESS COMMENTARIES

COMMENTING ON a statement by the Information Minister about Jordan's Middle East stand, Al Ra'i daily Tuesday said the Kingdom had consistently made its position clear and has nothing to hide. Our position vis-a-vis regional local or pan-Arab issues needs no further clarification since our country has never adopted or supported stands that could be interpreted as compromising the national stand, said the daily. The minister of information's statement, totally denying rumours about a separate deal between Israel and Jordan, came as another proof of this country's firm and unrelenting position with regard to the Palestine question and the rights of the Palestinian people, continued the daily. Jordan, said the paper, cannot cede an iota of Arab rights, will not accept a separate deal and will remain committed to pan-Arab and collective action with regard to national rights, said the paper. It said Jordan is not obliged to reassert its position with regard to the Palestine issue, but the minister's statement in this respect came to further clarify the Kingdom's position for those who could still be ignorant of the facts and to refute all the allegations and false rumours spread around by hostile forces.

AL DUSTOUR daily dwelt on the outcome of a meeting in Amman by the foreign ministers of Arab countries involved in the peace process. The foreign ministers have now responded favourably to an invitation to take part in the 10th round of talks, to open in Washington on June 15, and by so doing they have reaffirmed the Arab World's clear position with regard to peace, underlining the Arabs' total commitment to peace despite the obstacles laid by the Israelis in its path, said the paper. This joint stand, on the part of the Arab countries, to pursue all avenues towards reaching peace means that the Arabs are determined to attain this goal, but at the same time cannot cede any of the national rights, said the daily. It said that the foreign ministers' final statement reaffirmed the role of the co-sponsors of the peace process, stressing the importance of their intervention in the coming stages to ensure and facilitate a peaceful settlement that would bring about a lasting peace. The short period of time separating us from the date of the 10th round of negotiations is of vital importance for the Arab diplomacy, said the paper. During this period, it said, the Arab diplomats should urge the co-sponsors to give more assurances and commit themselves to working for achieving a settlement.

Economic Forum

By Dr. Abdalla Malki

More than one idea

This time I have failed in finding an idea good enough for today's column. I grappled with the idea of highlighting the political costs of some of our purported economic "victories", such as rescheduling our maturing external loans, which will surely turn into losing ventures by national profitability standards. But I thought our foreign readers must not be bothered with such domestic affairs. The notion of assessing the indirect economic costs of these "victories" seemed very plausible. Such costs refer mainly to our soaring imports of all kinds of goods, luxuries and essentials alike, consequential on the open-door import policy decreed in the IMF-sponsored economic adjustment programme. The theme seemed very healthy but not grand enough to fill the column.

Another healthy-looking idea related to the economic content or potential of the possibly imminent political developments connected with the peace process. I thought that the best hope for Jordan to solve its latent and visible economic problems in a way that did not supplant social disequilibria with economic ones and did not create national frictions was to have a breakthrough in the ongoing peace negotiations. If that happened, the so-called peace dividend would enable Jordan to address those problems without having to go on with the nation-dividing policy of more and more taxes and fees. In this context, the peace process would look like much of an economic issue. Heightened economic pressure on Jordan, like the one bound to emerge from now on constantly from the need for external debt rescheduling, would be easily transformed into political end-products. The obsession of economists with blunt materialistic standards shamelessly blinds them to the noble social, humanitarian and political ideals.

At this point, I had noticed that historically, political developments propelled the Jordanian economy and even concluded that

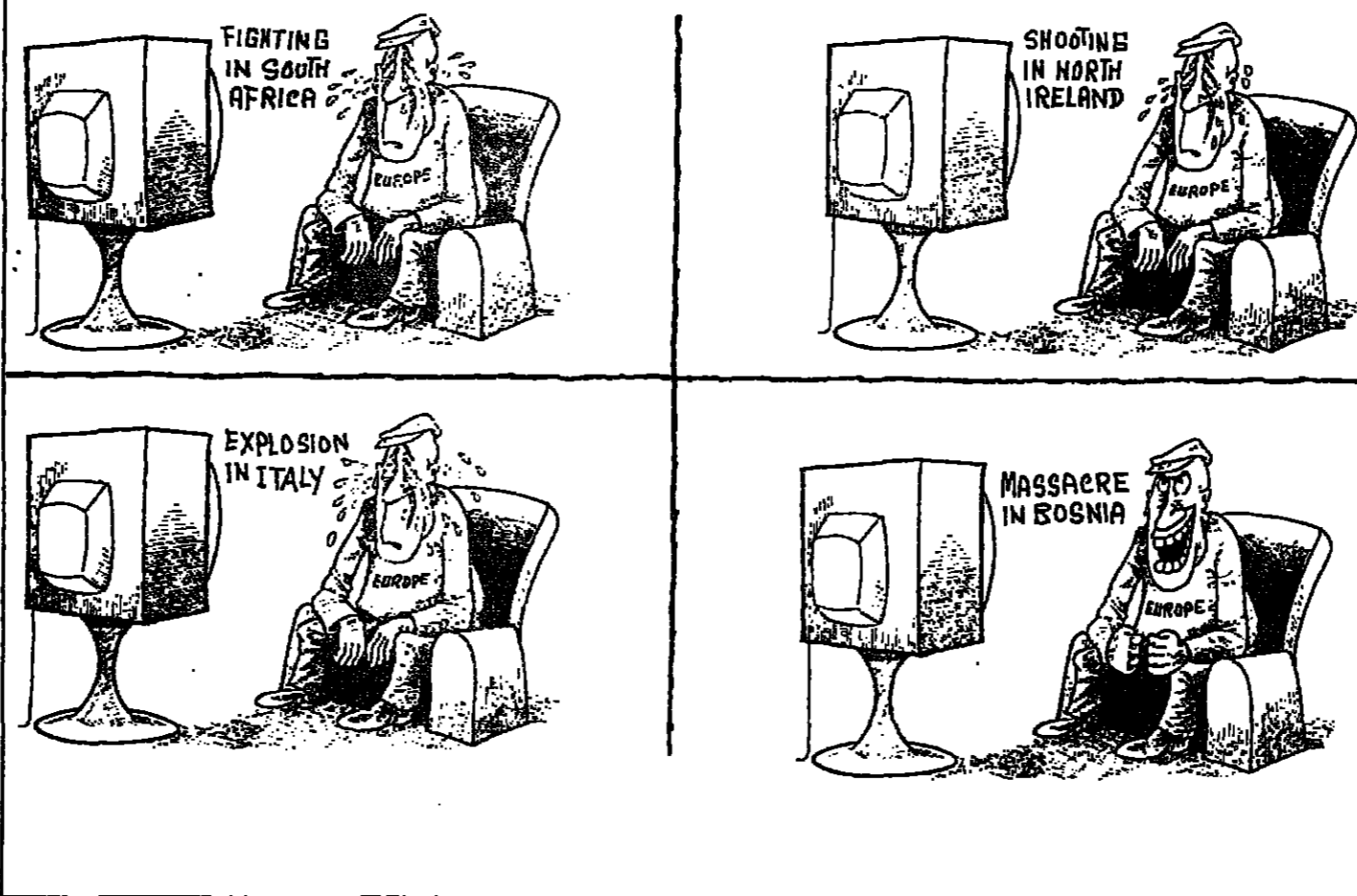
political disasters were actually belated economic blessings. True, the consecutive events of 1948, 1967, 1973 and lastly the 1990 Gulf war were national political and military disasters but they transformed the economy of Jordan. First, they posed some sort of historic challenges which were duly responded to by that economy. Second, they brought in a lot of foreign aid and capital which were instrumental in helping the Jordanian economy to proceed along the path of progress.

But then one has to give due credit to the potentialities and capabilities of the Jordanians themselves who accommodated the historic swings and harnessed them in the interests of their economy. This is most evident in the case of the Gulf war which has been transformed from a national economic tragedy into a very small economic miracle. But here, one can easily miss the lesson of history. Jordan has an inherent political vitality; it is too precious a political asset to be left to crumble on economic grounds.

Another candidate was the overemphasis put by our current economic policy on checking the fiscal deficit. Such emphasis is not necessarily detrimental unless it takes place at the expense of other basic objectives. In the context of external indebtedness, the trade gap is much more important. The unchecked growth of imports under the impact of free trade can very well outweigh any positive achievements on the fiscal front. Indeed, stressing the fiscal targets and trying to achieve them through higher taxes and less subsidies at a time of high costs of living and soaring unemployment rates has already seeded social discord in the Jordanian society and fanned hostility between the economic policy and the private sector.

Now, how does today's column fare in comparison with past ones?

M. KAHIL



Gloom deepens in Belgrade as West gives up and Milosevic grows stronger

By Alison Smale
The Associated Press

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia — Serbia has moved closer to dictatorship as a newly confident President Slobodan Milosevic cracks down on what is left of democracy in a state plunging into economic and social chaos.

The West, which considers the Serbian president the chief instigator of warfare in Croatia and Bosnia, has had a big hand in strengthening him.

It took him seriously when he switched tactics under intense diplomatic and economic pressure this spring and sought a new role as peacemaker in Bosnia. But when he was unable to deliver, the West nevertheless withdrew the threat of military intervention to end 14 months of war in Bosnia.

That gave Mr. Milosevic room to settle scores at home. Although the worst violence in Belgrade in two years resulted, Mr. Milosevic appears able to remain securely in power.

Mr. Milosevic needed only 48 hours last week to oust the more moderate nationalist, Dobrica Cosic, as Yugoslav president and to hit hard at the democratic opposition, whose leader Vuk Draskovic was arrested and beaten.

Authorities then threatened to ban Mr. Draskovic's Serbian renewal movement, the only significant opposition.

A massive show of police force in Belgrade to quell protests last Tuesday was intended to choke social unrest as Serbs grapple with inflation. At more than 10 per cent a day, inflation makes even food an expensive treat for many.

"Several weeks ago, the West decided to play the Milosevic card, and Milosevic is now using its confusion to clear up his outstanding business here," the Belgrade weekly Nina concluded.

"The West acts as if it is dragged by Milosevic," Mr. Draskovic said just hours before last Tuesday's demonstration and his arrest.

He noted scathingly of Mr.



Slobodan Milosevic

Milosevic's supposed conversion to pacemaker: "You cannot turn Al Capone into Mahatma Gandhi overnight."

The Serbian strongman, whose political creed is solely to maintain his own power, has forged a new alliance with extreme nationalist Vojislav Seselj, who was branded a war criminal by the West because his paramilitary units have committed some of the worst atrocities in the wars in Croatia and Bosnia.

The Milosevic-Seselj alliance controls all crucial levers of power: the Yugoslav Armed Forces, a massive security apparatus of

70,000 police and 70 per cent of seats in parliament.

The regime's brutality was shown in its treatment of Mr. Draskovic. The opposition leader and his wife were beaten by police, denied access to their lawyer or doctors, and detained without charge.

That this could happen even to a well-known figure with good contacts abroad signaled that ordinary Serbs should not even dream of protesting their miserable daily lives.

Regardless, apathy is immense. Outside Belgrade, there is little or no access to any opposition

media or points of view that challenge the all-powerful Belgrade TV and its pro-Milosevic propaganda.

Even in the capital, the worries of daily life grind so greatly on ordinary people that there is little energy for protest.

And nationalism remains a potent force. Mr. Seselj's radical party has risen from a banned group to the no. 2 political force in Serbia within two years, thanks to Mr. Milosevic's support.

Mr. Seselj advocates continued war in Bosnia and the creation of a "greater Serbia." He calls all Serbs who think differently traitors to the national cause and brags of punishing them one day.

As economic woes mount, exacerbated by tough U.N. sanctions for Serbia's support of war in Bosnia, Mr. Seselj's brand of right-wing populism can attract at least as much popular support as the weak and divided democratic opposition.

As in Weimar Germany, people cut off from the world and with little to lose will turn on themselves, battling it out on the streets and thus making a mockery of the nationalists' avowed goal of uniting all Serbs in one state.

Last week's protests revealed the desperation that will fuel such violence. One protester attacked a heavily armed policeman with his bare hands. He seemed impervious to the baton blows that followed, as if in a trance.

As police went wild in their show of force, another Serb man wailed, "Why? Why?" then pummeled a policeman with his fists, repeating incessantly the amount of his salary — equivalent to about \$4 a month.

Stojan Cerovic, chief commentator for the independent weekly Vreme, predicted violence as soon as the West abandoned both the threat of intervention and the Vance-Owen plan for Bosnia.

"Soon, we will find ourselves in quarantine," Mr. Cerovic wrote. "If we cannot fight somebody else, we will have to start fighting among each other... In Serbia, the scene is set for the final act."

Children, the losers in Russia's new capitalist world

By Mark Trevelyan
Reuters

MOSCOW — "I've got no dad, and my mummy drinks... She's always hitting me, and I run away from her," said the little girl matter-of-factly.

Sashka, a shy, pretty six-year-old with a fringe of mousey hair, is sitting on the knee of a care worker at the Moscow Police detention centre for children who are battered, abandoned or have run away from home.

Living here alongside victims of parental cruelty are truants, young offenders, child thieves and even prostitutes as young as 12. Police bring in 30 to 50 youngsters a day.

Some, like Sashka, will be taken away from their parents and placed in orphanages. Most will be sent back home.

"They bring us kids from three of 18 who for some reason have left home. Either they've been left destitute or abandoned by their parents with nowhere to live and no adult care, or they've committed some crime and require immediate detention," said Deputy Director Pyotr Layenko.

"Our job is to help that destitute child, establish where he lives and send him home."

Russia's struggle to bury communism and build a new free market has brought hard times to millions of families and made children especially vulnerable.

According to one medical expert some 2,000 children and adolescents committed suicide in 1992, most of them victims of cruelty in the home. About 5,000 homeless children were picked up on the streets of Moscow alone.

The Police centre houses about 300 children at any one time, at least one and a half times as many as in Soviet times. About 30 are of pre-school age, including several who were simply abandoned.

"They come from broken families or those where the parents are alcoholics," Mr. Layenko said.

"They abandon them in train stations, or they leave them behind at home and go off somewhere... the child wants to eat and no one pays him any attention."

The centre provides a temporary home to children from all over the former Soviet Union, including Caucasians and Central Asians who speak little or no Russian but come to Moscow to run away from home or enjoy the "romance of travel," Mr. Layenko said.

Boys and girls are segregated in separate four-storey white concrete blocks surrounded by high walls. The population fluctuates constantly as new children arrive and others leave.

Three-fifths have broken the law in some way — the boys mostly stealing, the girls frequently engaged in prostitution.

"Lately they've been getting much younger. We get 12 and 13 year-old girls with venereal disease, but most begin about 14. Before it was about 16 or 17, but nowadays they're taking up the oldest profession at a younger age," said the deputy director.

As well as routine children's illnesses like measles and rubella, diphtheria is increasingly frequent. Most of the children have their heads shaved to get rid of lice.

But despite the grim background to its work, the centre is more like a school than a prison, and the staff appear caring and concerned.

The children get up at eight o'clock and fill their day with craftwork, sports and films as well as counselling and traditional schoolwork.

Examples of their handiwork are mounted on the walls of corridors, as in any other Russian school. Letters to parents,

touchingly pathetic, are displayed on the wall of one classroom. "Dear mummy, I will never run away again and never hurt you... mummy, I will try to come back as soon as I can."

Mr. Layenko has 150 staff working directly with the children, but complains he needs more. There is only one psychologist for the entire centre.

Sashka, a shy, pretty six-year-old with a fringe of mousey hair, is sitting on the knee of a care worker at the Moscow Police detention centre for children who are battered, abandoned or have run away from home.

She came to the capital because her mother had been in the army and "hang out" with friends but had been twice detained by police and was stopped by her mother without proper documents.

Tanya, also 17, ran away from her home near St. Petersburg. "My mother drinks the whole time. She says I don't do anything and I should be out working," she said.

Psychologist Tatyana Orekhova said both girls would probably be sent back home, while Sashka would go to a children's home because her mother was being stripped of parental rights.

But this sanction requires long bureaucratic procedures and in some cases the centre is obliged by law to hand back children to parents who have abused them.

"According to one medical expert, some 2,000 children and adolescents committed suicide in 1992. Most of them victims of cruelty in the home. About 5,000 homeless children were picked up on the streets of Moscow alone."

"Until the mother and father are deprived of parental rights they can take back their child any moment and no one can take it from them without a court decision," Ms. Orekhova said.

Most of the runaways, she said, escape as a protest reaction — "they can't solve their problems so they just run away." Many are abnormally aggressive or have stunted physical growth.

Ms. Orekhova acknowledges shortcomings in the system. Many children discharged from the centre are never heard from again — they may go home, run away again and end up in similar institutions elsewhere.

But a depressing number come back here — sometimes as many as five or six times, according to Mr. Layenko. "It happens very often. Some don't want to leave, they say they prefer it here."

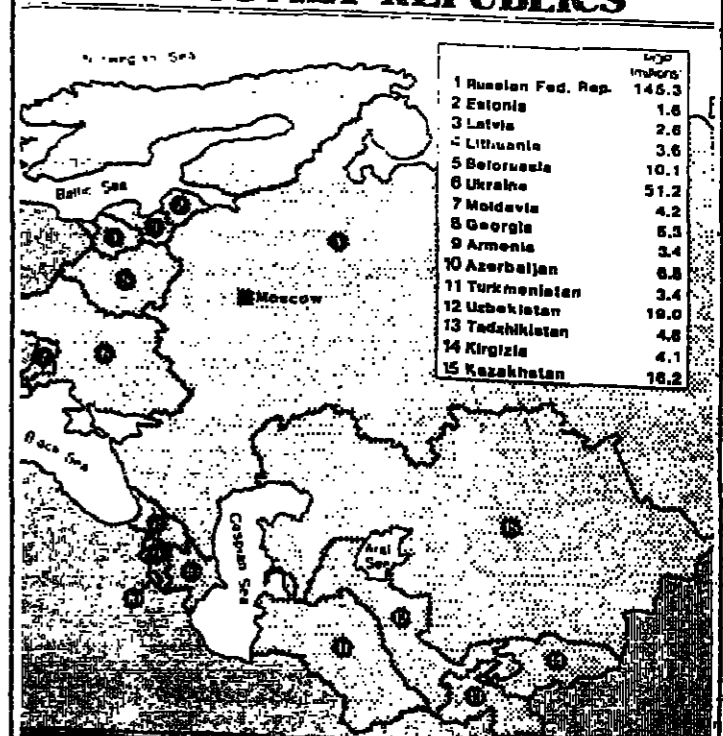
He says the present situation is far worse than when he first came to work at the centre in the mid-1970s.

"There were fewer children, up to 200 maximum. The children were less neglected in the educational sense and less degenerate sexually... now these problems have increased and intensified."

He blames the deterioration of the worsening social and economic situation in the country and the civil wars raging in several parts of the former Soviet Union.

The government, says Mr. Layenko, has insufficient resources to address the problems. "I think this is our entry into capitalism. Of course, under socialism there were certain minutes — quite a lot of them — and we decided we didn't want to live like that. But there were more social programmes, and they were closer to the people. Not any more."

THE SOVIET REPUBLICS



A luxurious and fantastic world of exuberant colours

By Ica Wabbeh
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — A world of fantastic fairy tales and bold, vivid colours make up the paintings of Marianne Naerebout, a Dutch artist who in 1985 left the Netherlands for the Middle East where she now lives.

The unique style that takes the viewer into the colourful realm of fantasy or nature is striking as much as the vigorous colours the artist generously uses.

Big-sized panels of canvas are brushed over the thick layers of colours left whimsically mid-stroke by a temperamental artist.

The reds, blacks, blues, greens and yellows are uncompromisingly just that; no intermediate, diluted, pale shades can substitute, in most canvases, the strong basics that make up the artist's perception of reality.

And no, it is not a pragmatic, cool reality she reproduces. It is

one of happy creatures and myriads of flowers, one of marvelous, carefree, bubbly imagination so typical of children, one that refuses to use the "normally" accepted norms of art.

winds and gales, rain or snow drops play havoc with everything in their path.

Or they recreate the nether world of lands stolen from the sea, the artist's motherland, in

not necessarily aquatic, to transport one in the world of Disney's mermaid.

Colours are brightly contrasting, turquoise stands next to red, black by yellow, blue by green and purple by dust pink.

It is a fascinating world, tempting to be joined and enjoyed.

An uncoupling snake is the main character of a wise painting where flowers (tulips, violets?) are taking a corner and cluster together to gossip about the world.

In most paintings, yellow, gold or black lines, coming straight from the paint tube, confine and define shapes, conferring a cloisonné quality to the paintings.

Exuding life and love of life, Ms. Naerebout's works can be seen at the British Council until June 14, 1993. You might find the panel arrangement a bit cumbersome and in the way, but perhaps the size of the display room is to blame.

DUTCH PAINTINGS

The tubes' colours flow freely over contours to create new ones, incoherent patterns or festive cakes are decorated with; it is as if an angry child had decided he did not like his work after all and chose to scribble all over it.

And all this splatting gives life to the paintings, creates movement and depth to the otherwise not so elaborate preoccupation with perspective and proportion.

In case of the abstract paintings, the daubs of colours may create a tormented nature, where

"Dutch landscape".

And finally they can, oddly, convey serenity and peace of mind, in two paintings where "unlikely" colours like pink and purple are used.

The floral and zoomorphic acrylics, where an amalgamation of vegetation and animals reigns supreme, challenge the imagination and subtly awaken the child in the viewer.

Deep sea life, where playful fish frolic next to eels, octopuses, otters, star and jelly fish, does not exclude flowers and plants,



Acrylic on linen, Dutch artist Marianne Naerebout's work on display at the British Council

Nowhere to turn for tired Asian workers

By Sonya Hepinstall
Reuter

BANGKOK — Many of the workers who have fuelled Asia's economic miracle are finding there's nowhere to turn to secure a piece of that miracle in their workplaces.

Government corruption, employers' callousness and ignorance among the workers themselves mean that for many of Asia's labouring masses, the appalling conditions that have given rise to some of the world's worst industrial disasters are likely to stay for some time.

"Everybody's always worried about 'will we be able to compete with Indonesia, with southern China, with Vietnam'," said one foreign labour expert in Bangkok. "There's no money spent on infrastructure, human or otherwise."

He was talking about Thailand, where poor safety standards contributed to the high death toll in the deadliest factory fire in history last month, but he could have been speaking of other nations around Asia.

In most of these countries, several of which are hard-pressed to keep social standards in line with double-digit growth, basic standards do exist for fire safety, protection against industrial hazards, maximum working hours and minimum working ages.

But enforcing them is just not a priority, even for the workers themselves.

In the Philippines, laws to safeguard workers' health are violated especially by small factories scared by the extra costs.

"Safety precautions do not merit the attention of management and workers until an accident occurs," said Homer Punzalan, spokesman for the Trade Union Congress of the Philippines, the country's biggest union.

This will not change until workers become more aware of the standards they have a right to demand, he said. Experts in Thailand agree.

"Ask the unions, are they concerned about safety measures?" asked Chira Hongladaron, executive director at the Human Resource Institute at Thammasat University in Bangkok. "They're more interested in the minimum wage."

As for corporations, the atti-

tude of many towards safety measures in these low-skilled industries is that it is just an additional cost.

"They still consider them (workers) to be unknown, unimportant, robotic parts that can be replaced," Mr. Chira said.

At least 188 workers, most of them women, died when Kader Industrial (Thailand) Co. Ltd.'s toy factory collapsed soon after a fire started on the first floor.

Workers say there were no fire extinguishers or fire escapes in the building, and safety measures had not been explained to them.

Police say the building itself was substandard, which was why it collapsed quickly, leading to the high loss of life. In this case, as in others, experts believe the insidious hand of corruption has played a major role.

Factory inspectors from India to Thailand are believed to turn a blind eye to safety standards in return for bribes from companies or managers who do not want to endanger their competitive edge with spending on expensive safety measures.

In Taiwan, local governments

are in charge of safety inspections, but union sources say officials usually inform employers ahead of the check.

South Korea's new president, Kim Young-Sam, is only now trying to tackle the corruption that labour analysts suspect has allowed officials to collect kickbacks from employers for years.

A big cause is that ministries involved are often understaffed and underpaid.

India's government says it is not in a position to maintain safety standards and provide adequate housing for workers, despite having a central Labour Ministry and a labour ministry in each state.

"We do the best we can with our limited resources," said Labour Minister Purno Sangma.

Thai officials complain that people do not want to work as safety inspectors in the government when they could earn much more as an engineer in the private sector.

In Jakarta, labour activists say that although there are a number of laws to protect workers, the manpower ministry does not have

enough officials to implement them.

In most cases, labour experts and workers agree the laws are adequate, but they need to be taken seriously.

In India's case, child labour is common despite a legal working age of between 14 and 58, strong unions and laws that are said to be generally pro-labour.

One reason could be a lack of a coordinated approach to enforcing the laws. In India each major industry has its own enforcement agency, some controlled by the central government and some by the various states.

But the main block to improved conditions is overall poverty and ignorance — workers in many of these countries may just have to suffer until their economies develop further.

Many hope the disaster at Kader will provide the impetus to paying more attention to the issue, in Thailand at least.

"To some extent (this) is the time now for people to reflect on what development is for, and realise that it is for human beings," said Thammasat's Chira.



Diligent Asian labourers, working in appalling conditions, have fuelled Asia's economic miracle (File photo)

Clash of civilisations

The West against the rest

By Samuel P. Huntington

WORLD POLITICS is entering a new phase in which the fundamental source of conflict will be neither ideological nor economic. The great divisions among mankind and the dominating source of conflict will be cultural. The principal conflicts of global politics will occur between nations and groups of different civilisations. The clash of civilisations will dominate global politics.

During the cold war, the world was divided into the first, second and third worlds. Those divisions are no longer relevant. It is far more meaningful to group countries not in terms of their political or economic systems or their level of economic development but in terms of their culture and civilisation.

A civilisation is the highest cultural grouping of people and the broadest level of cultural identity people have short of that which distinguishes humans from other species.

Civilisations obviously blend and overlap and may include sub-civilisations. Western civilisation has two major variants, European and North American, and Islam has its Arab, Turkic and Malay subdivisions. But while the lines between them are seldom sharp, civilisations are real. They rise and fall; they divide and merge. And as any student of history knows, civilisations disappear.

Westerners tend to think of nation-states as the principle actors in global affairs. They have been that for only a few centuries. The broader reaches of history have been the history of civilisations. It is to this pattern that the world returns.

Civilisation identity will be increasingly important and the world will be shaped in large measure by the interactions among seven or eight major civilisations. These include the Western, Confucian, Japanese, Islamic, Hindu, Slavic-Orthodox, Latin American and possibly African civilisations. The most important and bloody conflicts will occur along the borders separating these cultures. The

fault lines between civilisations will be the battle lines of the future.

Why? First, differences among civilisations are basic, involving history, language, culture, tradition and, most importantly, religion. Different civilisations have different views on the relations between God and man, the citizen and the state, parents and children, liberty and authority, equality and hierarchy. These differences are the product of centuries. They will not soon disappear.

Second, the world is becoming smaller. The interactions between peoples of different civilisations are increasing. These interactions intensify civilisation consciousness: awareness of differences between civilisations and commonalities within civilisations. For example, Americans react far more negatively to Japanese investment than to larger investments from Canada and European countries.

Third, economic and social changes are separating people from long-standing local identities. In much of the world, religion has moved in to fill this gap, often in the form of movements labeled fundamentalist. Such movements are found in Western Christianity, Judaism, Buddhism, Hinduism and Islam. The "unsecularisation of the world," the social George Weigel has remarked, "is one of the dominant social facts of life in the late 20th century."

Fourth, the growth of civilisation consciousness is enhanced by the fact that at the moment that the West is at the peak of its power a return-to-the-roots phenomenon is occurring among non-Western civilisations — the "Asianisation" in Japan, the end of the Nehru legacy and the "Hinduisation" of India, the failure of western ideas of socialism and nationalism and, hence, the "re-Islamisation" of the Middle East, and now a debate over Westernisation versus Russianisation in Boris Yeltsin's country.

More importantly, the efforts of the West to promote its values of democracy and liberalism as

universal values, to maintain its military predominance and to advance its economic interests engender countering responses from other civilisations.

The central axis of world politics is likely to be the conflict between "the West and the rest" and the responses of non-Western civilisations to Western power and values. The most prominent example of anti-Western cooperation is the connection between Confucian and Islamic states that are challenging Western values and power.

Fifth, cultural characteristics and differences are less mutable and hence less easily compromised and resolved than political and economic ones. In the former Soviet Union, communists can become democrats, the rich can become poor and the poor rich, but Russians cannot become Estonians. A person can be half-French and half-Arab and even a citizen of two countries. It is more difficult to be half Catholic and half Muslim.

Finally, economic regionalism is increasing. Successful economic regionalism will reinforce civilisation consciousness. On the other hand, economic regionalism may succeed only when it is rooted in a common civilisation. The European Community rests on the shared foundation of European culture and Western Christianity. Japan, in contrast, faces difficulties in creating a comparable economic entity in East Asia because it is a society and civilisation unique to itself.

As the ideological division of Europe has disappeared, the cultural division of Europe between Western Christianity and Orthodox Christianity and Islam has reemerged. Conflict along the fault line between Western and Islamic civilisations has been going on for 1,300 years. This centuries-old military interaction is unlikely to decline. Historically, the other great antagonistic interaction of Arab Islamic civilisation has been with the pagan, animist and now, increasingly, Christian black peoples to the south. On the northern border of Islam, conflict has increasingly erupted between Orthodox and

Muslim peoples, including the carnage of Bosnia and Sarajevo, the simmering violence between Serbs and Albanians, the tenuous relations between Bulgarians and their Turkish minority, the violence between Ossetians and Ingush, the unremitting slaughter of each other by Armenians and Azeris and the tense relations between Russians and Muslims in Central Asia.

The historic clash between Muslims and Hindus in the subcontinent manifests itself not only in the rivalry between Pakistan and India but also in intensifying religious strife in India between increasingly militant Hindu groups and the substantial Muslim minority.

Groups or states belonging to one civilisation that become involved in war with people from a different civilisation naturally try to rally support from other members of their own civilisation. Decreasingly able to mobilise support and form coalitions on the basis of ideology, governments and groups will increasingly attempt to mobilise support by appealing to common religion and civilisation identity. As the conflicts in the Gulf, the Caucasus and Bosnia continued, the positions of nations and the cleavages between them increasingly were along civilisational lines. Populist politicians, religious leaders and the media have found it a potent means of arousing mass support and of pressuring hesitant governments. In the coming years, the local conflicts most likely to escalate into major wars will be those, as in Bosnia and the Caucasus, along the fault lines between civilisations. The next world war, if there is one, will be a war between civilisations.

If these hypotheses are plausible, it is necessary to consider their implications for Western policy. These implications should be divided between short-term advantage and long-term accommodation. In the short term, it is clearly in the interest of the West to promote greater cooperation and unity in its own civilisation, particularly between its European and North American components; to incorporate into the

West those societies in Eastern Europe and Latin America whose cultures are close to those of the West; to maintain close relations with Russia and Japan; to support in other civilisations groups sympathetic to Western values and interests; and to strengthen international institutions that reflect and legitimate Western interests and values. The West must also limit the expansion of the military strength of potentially hostile civilisations, principally Confucian and Islamic civilisations, and exploit differences and conflicts among Confucian and Islamic states. This will require a modernisation in the reduction of Western military capabilities, and, in particular, the maintenance of American military superiority in East and Southwest Asia.

In the longer term, other measures would be called for. Western civilisation is modern. Non-Western civilisations have attempted to become modern without becoming Western. To date, only Japan has fully succeeded in this quest. Non-Western civilisations will continue to attempt to acquire the wealth, technology, skills, machines and weapons that are part of being modern. They will attempt to reconcile this modernity with their traditional culture and values. Their economic and military strength relative to the West will increase.

Hence, the West will increasingly have to accommodate to these non-Western modern civilisations, whose power approaches that of the West but whose values and interests differ significantly from those of the West. This will require the West to develop a much more profound understanding of the basic religious and philosophical assumptions underlying other civilisations and the ways in which people in those civilisations see their interests. It will require an effort to identify elements of commonality among Western and other civilisations. For the relevant future, there will be no universal civilisation but instead a world of different civilisations, each of which will have to learn to coexist with others — The New York Times.

KOREAN PRODUCTS SHOW

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF H.E.
THE AMBASSADOR OF KOREA

UNIVERSAL EXPO CENTRE

IN COOPERATION WITH
KOREAN TRADE CENTRE

HOSTS THE FIRST PROMOTION IN JORDAN FEATURING A TRADE SHOW
OF THE LATEST KOREAN PRODUCTS RANGING FROM:
COMMERCIAL & PASSENGER VEHICLES, AUDIO
VISUAL, COMPUTERS, OFFICE EQUIPMENTS,
HOUSE APPLIANCES, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, TYRES,
GENERAL SPARE PARTS, SPORT WEARS AND TOOLS.

FROM THURSDAY JUNE 10 - SUNDAY JUNE 13

ATTENDING HOURS:

10 a.m.-13 p.m. -- 16 p.m. - 21 p.m.

Organized By



UNIVERSAL EXPO. CENTRE
UNIVERSITY ROAD, TEL 847113 - 837218, FAX: 837219

Tel: 659519 659520

**The First Class Hotel in
Amman that has a
Kitchenette in every room...!
"Satellite T.V. Reception"**

DAROTEL

داروتيل

Amman - Tel: 668193
P.O.Box 9403 - Fax 602434
Telex 23888 DAROTEL JO

**Ideal Residence For
Expatriates and
Businessmen**

Muslim forces win control of key town in central Bosnia

SARAJEVO (AP) — Muslim forces have won control of the strategic central Bosnian town of Travnik, driving out thousands of Croats who sought refuge with Bosnian Serbs, U.N. officials and news reports said Tuesday.

Croats and Muslims were allied against the Serbs when the Bosnian war began 14 months ago, but the allegiance has broken down on various occasions as the factions seek control of important positions.

The Muslim victory came the day after Bosnian leaders, in a desperate attempt to end the war, reluctantly accepted a U.N. peace plan they said would force Muslims into ghettos and reward Serb aggression.

Travnik is a mixed Muslim-Croat town, where tensions have been exacerbated by the arrival over past months of thousands of Muslim refugees from other war zones in Bosnia.

Croat forces driven out of Travnik in fierce weekend fighting attacked Muslim positions there early Tuesday, shelling it from the area of Vitez, 10 miles (16 kilometres) south, said Commander Barry Frewer, spokesman for U.N. peacekeepers in Sarajevo. But Muslim forces beat them back and drove them out, said Lesley Burgess, a spokesman for U.N. peacekeepers in Split, Croatia.

"The city is controlled by Muslim forces now, and HVO (Croat forces) headquarters is demolished," Mr. Burgess said. "Croat forces went northwest out of the town, and exited through Serbian lines."

Some Croat soldiers apparently fled in civilian clothes, he said. House were burning in at least one deserted Croat village outside Travnik, Mr. Frewer said. Sporadic fighting also continued in outlying villages, U.N. officials said.

A Croat military spokesman said hundreds of people had died in the battle for Travnik, but Mr. Frewer said that report was unconfirmed.

Bosnian Croat leader Mate Boban, in a letter to Bosnia's president, Alija Izetbegovic, and international mediators, charged that 350 Croats were held in Travnik "in some kind of camp, exposed to every torture, massacre and shooting."

"The Croatian population in that area is in danger of total destruction," the letter said.

Thousands of Croats were so terrified by the weekend fighting that they fled across Bosnian Serb lines on Mount Vlasica above Travnik, according to U.N. and Croat officials and media reports. Belgrade television, apparently anxious to emphasise that Bosnian Serbs were aiding fellow



Two Muslim girls stand in the doorway of their graffiti-daubed house in the centre of the Serb-besieged Bosnian capital (AFP photo)

Christian Croats against Muslim forces, showed hundreds of Croats jammed into buses, trucks and tractors arriving on Mount Vlasica.

More than 138,000 people are dead or missing and 2 million others have been driven from their homes in a war that broke out after Muslims and Croats voted to secede from Serb-dominated Yugoslavia. Muslims have been the big losers, now controlling just a few pockets in a

country occupied mostly by Serb forces.

The government Monday unconditionally accepted a U.N. plan that would commit up to 10,000 additional troops to guard civilians in six mainly Muslim towns that were declared "safe zones."

Top Bosnian leaders had rejected the safe zones plan, saying it would herd Muslims onto "reservations" and reward Serbs, who now hold more than 70 per

cent of Bosnia. They preferred an earlier U.N.-backed plan that would give them control of more land than they now hold and deprive Serbs of a chunk of their war-won territory.

But "facing the risk of a rapid escalation of fighting," the government accepted the plan. Its statement was issued as Serbs pounded Gorazde in the east and continued to block U.N. peacekeepers from reaching the enclave.

N. Korea rejects discussion of nuclear issues with Seoul

SEOUL (AP) — North Korea Tuesday rejected a South Korean demand that nuclear issues be put at the top of the agenda for a proposed border meeting.

North Korean Prime Minister Kang Song San said in a telephone message to his South Korean counterpart, Hwang In-Sung, that the border meeting, if held, must discuss only exchanging special envoys to arrange for an inter-Korea summit.

In the message sent through the border village of Panmunjom,

Kang proposed that the meeting be held Thursday, and be attended by two vice cabinet-level delegates from each side.

The rival Koreas have exchanged several proposals and counterproposals for border talks since late last month, but differed sharply over the date and format of the contact.

In its latest proposal Monday, South Korea suggested that the border contact be arranged for Tuesday. The communist North

ignored the Southern suggestion in its most recent proposal.

Seoul officials see the North's move as part of a strategy to use the nuclear issue as a bargaining chip in talks with the United States.

The United States held two rounds of high-level talks with North Korea in New York last week but failed to make progress in trying to get the North to stay within international nuclear controls.

Spain's Socialists to form new consensus government

MADRID (R) — Spain's Socialist Party set about forming a consensus government Tuesday after its fourth consecutive general election win confounded most pundits — but left it short of an overall majority.

Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez's Socialist Workers' Party (PSOE) captured 159 seats in the 350-seat lower house, 18 more than the opposition centre-right Popular Party (PP).

Opinion polls in the run-up to Sunday's vote predicted a virtual dead heat.

But 17 seats of an absolute majority, the Socialists still have to find a way of running the country but most PSOE leaders questioned the need for a coalition government.

"We've got time to decide what we want to do," PSOE deputy leader Alfonso Guerra told a news conference Monday.

"But maybe we could have a minority Socialist government which would look for parliamentary support, either on a permanent basis or on a (law by law) basis during the four year legislature," he said.

Spain's deputy prime minister, Narcis Serra, also suggested the PSOE could survive as a minority government, but said he expected to see significant changes in the new administration.

"Felipe Gonzalez already has in mind the team he wants to have around him," Mr. Serra said, adding that the result would be like "an enormous dose of vitamins" for the cabinet.

Mr. Gonzalez himself spent a quiet day Monday out of the public eye, making just a brief visit to the palace to report on the elections to King Juan Carlos.

At the start of the campaign he said he could govern the country without a coalition if he won 160 seats. Most likely partners in any pact would be the Catalan Nationalist Convergencia i Unio (CIU), which won 17 seats.

In return for support they are expected to demand more control over taxation in their region and a swift reduction in interest rates to help the flagging economy.

"If they make us an offer, then we'll listen," CIU member Miguel Roca said Monday.

New attacks against Turks in Germany

BERLIN (AP) — German police reported four more arson attacks aimed at Turks Tuesday, shortly after Ankara's ambassador to Bonn told his compatriots to brace for more neo-Nazi violence.

Ambassador Omer Ocmen recommended buying fire extinguishers, and getting better locks for doors and windows.

Turks have been the main targets in the latest round of violence, including a fire that killed two women and three girls last month in Solingen.

Police said 14 Turks suffered smoke inhalation after unknown attackers set a fire in the foreigners' multi-family home in Wuefrath near Duesseldorf.

Firemen put out the blaze in the staircase early Tuesday before it could cause major damage.

Foreigners, most of them Turks, fled from an apartment house in Frankfurt, after an arson attack fled by turpentine. No one was injured, and residents put out the flames in the stairwell before firefighters arrived.

Attackers also used a flammable substance to set a fire that badly damaged a Turkish restaurant in Hamburg overnight.

Another Turkish restaurant was hit by two firebombs in the southwestern town of Oberhausen-Rheinhausen, and the owner suffered smoke inhalation.

Pressure mounts on Ciampi after vote

ROME (R) — The fiery leader of Italy's pro-autonomy Northern League has stepped up attacks on Prime Minister Carlo Azeglio Ciampi after protest votes made his fast-rising party the big winner in local polls.

Umberto Bossi, buoyed by success from the weekend vote, urged banker-turned-politician Ciampi to ensure rapid approval of a new voting system and then move aside for a general election.

The Northern League and other protest groups scored crushing victories in local Italian polls, humiliating corruption-tainted ruling parties and increasing pressure for national elections.

"Ciampi must come up with a new electoral law quickly," Mr. Bossi said in an interview with Daily La Repubblica Tuesday. "He's not the man to lead the country out of its current mess."

The leader of the Northern League, based in Italy's industrial heartland, accused Mr. Ciampi of failing to do his job properly in his stint as governor of the Bank of Italy, his role for 13 years until taking over as prime minister six weeks ago.

"He allowed 40 years of Italian savings to be eaten up when governor of the Bank of Italy," Mr. Bossi said.

Mr. Ciampi, who took office in April after Italians voted in a referendum to scrap proportional representation, rapidly reiterated his commitment to electoral reform.

The electoral question is the absolute priority," he said within hours of hearing the results of the weekend poll.

The Northern League, with its heady anti-Rome rhetoric and demands for greater local autonomy, was the chief victor as 11 million Italians, a quarter of the national electorate, voted for the mayor and local councils in cities nationwide.

Mr. Bossi's fast-growing force swept the rich north and seized 41 per cent of the vote in Milan.

The poll was the most important test of public opinion since the April 1992 general elections in which small protest parties made important gains.

In the past year a corruption scandal, which broke quietly in Milan some 16 months ago, has become a national storm with hundreds of politicians and businessmen under inquiry and



Umberto Bossi

angry Italians demanding sweeping changes in the way they are ruled.

The Christian Democrats and their Socialist allies, the backbone of Italy's coalition governments in the past 30 years, saw their share of the vote plummet as electors rejected the two parties worst affected by the scandal.

"There is a new political centre. And the league is it," Mr. Bossi thundered.

Achille Occhetto, the leader of the ex-communist Democratic Party of the Left (PDS), whose vote stood up well in the polls, joined the clamour for early elections.

"There is no longer any relationship between the reality of the country and this government," Mr. Occhetto said, adding the PDS could become the leading force in Italian politics and head off the rise of the Northern League.

Mr. Ciampi, who heads Italy's 52nd post-war government, has pledged to have electoral reform on the statute books before parliament rises for its summer holiday in August, clearing the way for a general election in the autumn.

But opposition leaders fear that with the reform bill still to be properly framed, the ruling parties will attempt to slow the process to allow themselves time to regroup.

"We must see if they now try to use delaying tactics, bearing in mind that Sunday's vote would mean three-quarters of current parliamentarians risk being left at home," said Cesare Salvi, PDS spokesman for institutional matters.

N. Zealand calls on U.S. accept anti-nuclear stand

WELLINGTON (R) — New Zealand Prime Minister Jim Bolger Tuesday called on the United States to accept its anti-nuclear stance, saying it was time for a thaw in the two countries' eight-year chill in relations.

Mr. Bolger, whose conservative government had been reported to be close to repealing controversial anti-nuclear legislation, said New Zealand's stance was "not anti-American."

"It is regrettable that a democratic decision taken by the New Zealand people — to adopt a non-nuclear policy — is not viewed by the U.S. government for what it is," Mr. Bolger told the American Chamber of Commerce in Wellington.

Legislation introduced in 1985 by a left-wing government banning ships carrying nuclear weapons or powered by nuclear energy from New Zealand waters split apart the ANZUS (Australia, New Zealand, U.S.) defence pact.

The United States has traditionally refused to confirm or deny if its ships are carrying nuclear weapons.

Mr. Bolger has been keen to repair ties with the United States and said last year the U.S. decision to remove tactical nuclear weapons from its warships was a positive move.

However the anti-nuclear leg-

islation has proved overwhelmingly popular in New Zealand and Mr. Bolger faces general elections later this year.

Mr. Bolger said Americans who visited New Zealand and saw its clear waters, mountains and clean air "have little difficulty in understanding what we are on about."

"The present stand-off has gone on for eight years — too long... it is time for a thaw," he said.

He said the two countries should start by improving political relations before tackling security issues and said New Zealand political leaders should be welcomed in the United States.

"It is understandable that we look forward to the day when the New Zealand prime minister is also welcome in Washington," Mr. Bolger said.

Mr. Bolger acknowledged he had no ready solution to the security problem. "I hold out no magic formula on which to base a solution. What I hold out is the hand of friendship," he said.

The United States has made it clear to New Zealand in private that it will not approve better defence ties unless Wellington acts to repeal the anti-nuclear legislation, according to Western diplomats in the New Zealand capital.

McDonald's breaking labour laws — employees

PARIS (AP) — Already under fire for undermining French cuisine, McDonald's is drawing protests by employees who say the fast food giant is riding roughshod on France's strong labour traditions. At 14 of the 25 McDonald's restaurants in Paris, demonstrators over the weekend handed out 15,000 leaflets and collected several hundred signatures against alleged labour infractions by the company. Employees organised by the CFDT Labour Union say the company has failed to hold elections for worker committees on operations, hygiene and security. They allege the restaurants break rules on work contracts, shift schedules and layoff procedures. Several cases are being heard before government-organised arbitration panels. Telephone calls to McDonald's France went unanswered Monday. French labour unions remain relatively strong and the minimum wage rises to 34 francs (\$6.30) per hour July 1.

Miscarriages higher in some IBM workers

WASHINGTON (R) — Higher rates of miscarriage were found among pregnant employees working with certain chemicals in manufacturing IBM semiconductors, medical experts reported. Researchers at Johns Hopkins University School of Public Health said two studies found pregnant women who work with ethylene glycol ether (EGE) based photoresist mixtures had an increased rate of miscarriage. International Business Machines Corp has been phasing out the use of EGEs and will have eliminated them from all manufacturing worldwide by the end of next year.

Rhinos use sunscreen, motorways crack in British heatwave

LONDON (R) — Rhinos put sunscreen on, motorways cracked and a waxwork of Prime Minister John Major had to be put in a refrigerator because it started to melt as Britain sweltered in a heatwave. Temperatures across the country Monday matched Sunday's record for the hottest day of the year at 79 Fahrenheit (26.1 C) and weather forecasters said there was more hot weather to come. Thousands of motorists headed for the coast causing traffic snarl-ups while one motorway was closed near Staines Aerodrome in southern England as the road surface buckled with the heat. Rhinos at London's zoo needed to be hosed down and have skink cream smeared on their hides. Although they come from East Africa, rhinos Jos and Rosie were not used to so much direct sunlight because the thick bush of their natural habitat offers plenty of shelter.

Mystery U.S. illness linked to Asian virus

ALBUQUERQUE, New Mexico (R) — Health officials in the U.S. state of New Mexico said Monday they are increasingly convinced a mystery illness that killed 11 people is linked to an Asian virus transmitted by rodent excrement. They said blood tests revealed a fourth victim had antibodies to a class of viruses known as hantavirus, typically found in dried rodent urine and droppings in the Korean Peninsula and China. "As each day goes on, our confidence that hantavirus is responsible for this illness increases," C. Mack Sewell, state epidemiologist, told a news briefing. The virus, which has flu-like symptoms, may have been around for some time without being recognised, Mr. Sewell said. The virus has an incubation period of seven to 35 days. Early symptoms include a high fever and muscle aches in the legs, hips and lower back, and possibly coughing and redness of the eyes.

Teacher sentenced for 2 years for ordering student to eat feces

PEKING (AP) — A teacher who ordered a student to eat feces has been sentenced to two years in prison, according to an official report seen in Peking Monday. Liao Bangui, 26, a fifth-grade teacher in the southwestern province of Yunnan, also was ordered to pay the student 200 yuan (\$35) to compensate for economic losses and loss of reputation. The Xinmin Evening News (Xinmin Wanbao) reported in its Saturday edition. The report said Mr. Liao had discovered a pile of human feces beneath the blackboard in his classroom April 12 and heard that first-grader Yang Zaifu was responsible. Mr. Liao told the child that if he didn't admit it was his feces, Mr. Liao would take an ax and kill him. When Yang admitted it, Mr. Liao ordered him to eat the feces in front of the class. Yang put a handful in his mouth and threw away the rest in the toilet.

Allen finds family troubles far from over

NEW YORK (R) — Film director Woody Allen was sadly mistaken if he thought a Judge's ruling in his child custody battle with estranged lover Mia Farrow would allow him to restore some of his battered image and get on with his career.

A New York state judge ripped into Mr. Allen in a 33-page ruling which called the film director's lawsuit to gain custody of his three children "frivolous."

Ms. Farrow and Mr. Allen had been feuding over custody of adopted children Moses, 15, and Dylan, 7, as well as their biological son Satchel, aged 5.

And left hanging over Mr. Allen was the allegation that he sexually abused Dylan one day last summer.

The charge was made by Ms. Farrow, who made a videotape of Dylan describing the incident.

Mr. Allen said the allegations were part of a smear campaign by Ms. Farrow.

Mr. Allen had been euphoric when medical experts from Yale University dismissed the allegations after a thorough investigation.

But in his ruling, supreme court Judge Elliott Wilk criticised the Yale report and sided with Ms. Farrow's experts, saying

"that we will probably never know" what occurred between Mr. Allen and Dylan. Because of these concerns, Mr. Wilk said, Mr. Allen cannot see the children without some kind of supervision.

"It's a real hit to Allen's reputation. It's the ultimate defeat," said Gary Skoloff, of Livingston, N.J., a past chairman of the American Bar Association's family law section.

"It's demeaning. It means he can't be alone with his own kids," Mr. Wilk also rebuked Mr. Allen for having an affair with Soon-Yi Previn, the 22-year-old adopted daughter of Ms. Farrow and her former husband Andre Previn.

Ms. Farrow split up with Mr. Allen when she discovered nude pictures of Soon-Yi Taken by the director in January 1992.

Mr. Wilk was clearly shocked that Mr. Allen did not understand that having an affair with his sister of his adopted children would put a strain on the family.

"My caution is the product of Mr. Allen's demonstrated inability to understand the impact that his words and deeds have upon the emotional well-being of his children," Mr. Wilk said in the ruling.

"Having isolated Soon-Yi from her family, he left her with no visible support system. He had no consideration for the consequences to her, to Ms. Farrow, to the Previn children for whom he cared little or to his own children for whom he professes love," Mr. Wilk said.

A clearly subdued Mr. Allen said at a news conference after the ruling was made public that there were positive and negative aspects to the decision.

"I was disappointed that I didn't get more visitation with my son Satchel. I think it's unfortunate, even tragic, for the kids that I didn't get custody of them."

"I am committed to them totally," he said before walking out without taking any questions.

Ms. Farrow, in rare comments to the press, said she was glad the case was over.

"I hope I can go home to my children and have some measure of peace and to heal, and that we can wake up to a real normal day," she said.



Actress Mia Farrow (centre) and her attorney, Eleanor Alter (right), make their way through reporters after the verdict came in her favour (AFP photo)

Nets' Drazen Petrovic killed in car accident

NEW YORK (AP) — Drazen Petrovic of the New Jersey Nets, one of the top guards in the NBA, was killed in a car accident in Germany Monday, his attorney told the Associated Press. He was 28 years old.

Nicholas Goyak said from his home in McMinnville, Oregon, that he had spoken with Petrovic's family and they confirmed the Croatia native was killed in the accident.

"He was one of my best friends," said Goyak, his voice choking on the telephone. "I just talked to him Friday. He was going to Zagreb today. I just talked to his family. It's a very sad day."

Goyak had no further details of the accident.

Radio Zagreb in Croatia reported the death, saying the country had lost its top basketball star and one of its greatest athletes. However, the station would not elaborate.

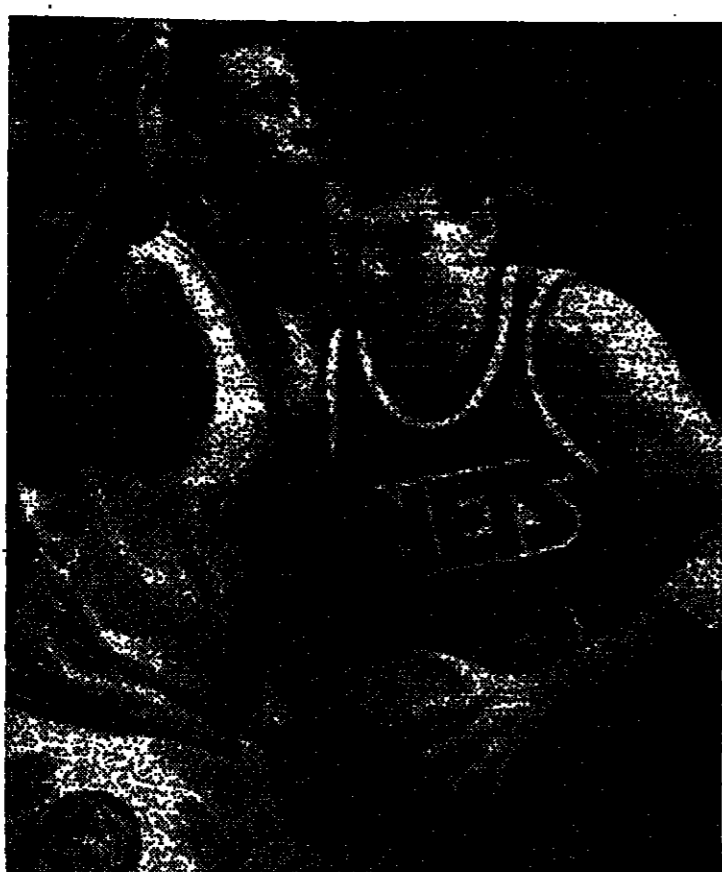
Brian McIntyre, National Basketball Association vice president in charge of public relations, said, "Obviously, we're saddened to hear the news about Drazen. It's a tragedy, and our hopes and thoughts go out to his family."

The 6-foot-5 (1.9 metres) Petrovic was a member of Croatia's silver medal-winning Olympic team. He left the United States after the Nets were eliminated from the playoffs, unsure if he was going to return to the NBA or play with a European club next season.

He had just finished playing with Croatia in a special qualifying tournament in Wrocław, Poland. Croatia was one of three nations to advance to the June 22 European Championships in Germany.

In his last game, Petrovic scored 30 points in Croatia's 94-90 loss Sunday to Slovenia, another former Yugoslav republic.

Petrovic is the fifth prominent



New Jersey Nets' Guard Drazen Petrovic (No. 3) (right) drives against Timberwolves Doug West during NBA action earlier this year

athlete in American sports to die in accidents this year. Tim Crews and Steve Olin of the Cleveland Indians were killed in a boating accident in March. Race car driver Alan Kulwicki died in a plane crash in April and Iowa Basketball star Chris Street was killed in a car accident in January.

Petrovic, selected to the All-NBA third team, averaged 22.3 points on 52 per cent shooting and was one of the league's top-3 point shooters.

His contract with the Nets had expired after this season and Petrovic was upset the club did not offer him a new contract until

March. After the Nets were eliminated by Cleveland in first round of the playoffs, Petrovic said he would probably play in Europe next season.

"I took a chance, played the whole year without a contract," Petrovic said at the time. "I have to do what's best for me and now definitely more money is coming from Europe. A lot more."

The Nets' offer reportedly was \$15 million for five years, one that would have made Petrovic second only to Michael Jordan on the pay scale among shooting guards.

World Cup chief says dull soccer could hurt U.S. interest

NEW YORK (R) — Organisers of the 1994 World Cup guaranteed Monday that the American public will be watching but said a dull, defensive soccer would greatly hinder the sport's future in the United States.

World Cup Organising Committee Chairman Alan Rothenberg says he is moving mountains to sell the event to the public, even persuading U.S. television to take the revolutionary step of showing matches without commercial breaks.

But Rothenberg fears that his work could be undone if Americans, having had their interest aroused, then tuned in to the type of uninspiring soccer which marred some of the much-criticised 1990 World Cup.

"There's no question that the better the play on the field, the more excited Americans will get.

If we are treated to fantastic football. Then the results will be great," he told Reuters in an interview.

"But if it's terrible, dull, defensive football with both teams playing to a 0-0 draw and trying to take the game to penalties, then it will be a real setback."

Rothenberg guaranteed that foreign fears of U.S. indifference to the event will be unfounded.

He said he was confident that all tickets on offer would be sold and that a \$20 million advertising campaign run to promote the event during the next 12 months will generate public interest.

"If you live in America and by June next year you don't know about the World Cup, then you must be a hermit in a cave," he said.

He said all 52 matches would

be shown live on either the ABC national network or the national cable station ESPN with no commercial breaks during the action, which he described as a "revolution" in U.S. sports television.

"We have laid the table, now it's up to them (the teams) to put on the meal. The only thing we have no control over is the play on the field... I think having three points for a win would be an excellent move," he said.

Adding: "If Brazil don't qualify, I will cry."

"Our main aim, apart from organising one of the world's biggest events, is to sell the sport to the American public."

He did not fear the possible early exit of the United States team, whose weaknesses were exposed during a 2-0 defeat by Brazil in the U.S. Cup Sunday.

Our planning ignores whether the U.S. side does well. We think the enthusiasm will be so great. The sport will benefit no matter how the U.S. team does. If we do well on the field, then that will be the cherry on the icing on the cake."

Rothenberg said that a planned professional soccer league in the United States, originally planned to be in place before the World Cup, would probably start in 1995 with 12 clubs.

S.Korea beats Lebanon, commands Group D

SEOUL (AP) — South Korea beat Lebanon 2-0 Monday and solidified its control of Asian Group D in the first round of World Cup soccer qualifying play.

In the other game, Bahrain defeated India 3-0, keeping its world cup hopes alive, but its chances appeared remote.

The victory improved South Korea's record to five victories and one draw in six games, for a total of 11 points in the standings. With two more games to play against Bahrain and India, South Korea needs only one draw to win Group D.

Bahrain now has a record of 2-3-1, leaving it four points behind South Korea.

South Korea went ahead with a

32nd-minute header by Ha Suk-Ju and added another goal with a 10-yard kick by Hwangbo Kwan 11 minutes into the second half.

Mubarak Khamis Mubarak scored two goals and Khamis R. Thani in Bahrain's victory over India, which stands last in the five-team group.

The matches in Seoul are the second half of Group D competition. The first half was played in Beirut, Lebanon, in May.

Asian and some Middle East nations are divided into six groups to compete for two slots in the 1994 World Cup finals. North Korea, Japan and Saudi Arabia already have won the right to compete in the second round Asian qualifier later this year.

Group D standings

Team	W	D	L	Pts.
South Korea	5	1	0	11
Bahrain	2	3	1	7
Hong Kong	2	1	2	5
Lebanon	0	4	2	4
India	0	1	4	1

SPORTS NEWS IN BRIEF

Lineker out for 6 weeks with broken toe

TOKYO (R) — Former England striker Gary Lineker, the highest paid player in Japan's new soccer league, will be out of action for at least six weeks with a broken toe, his club said Tuesday. A spokesman for Nagoya Grampus Eight said doctors had confirmed Lineker sustained a stress fracture of the second toe on his left foot during a match last Saturday. It was the latest blow in what has proved an unhappy first season so far for Lineker and Grampus in the new J. League, a 10-club championship launched May 15. Before he limped off during Saturday's 2-0 defeat by lowly Osaka Gamba, the former England and Tottenham Hotspur forward has scored just one goal in six matches.

Morrison beats Foreman, likely ends his career

LAS VEGAS (R) — Tommy Morrison beat George Foreman on a unanimous decision Monday to win the world Boxing Organisation (WBO) heavyweight championship and put himself in line for a shot at one of the major titles. Morrison is now in line for a fight against Briton Lennox Lewis, champion of the World Boxing Council. Foreman had said he would quit the ring after this fight, but left the door open, particularly if he won. It appears Morrison may have ended Foreman's career, which spanned four decades in 15 years of fighting. "I had great days in boxing," Foreman said after the fight. "I'm proud of what I have done. The judges have spoken. God bless boxing."

Kaiserslautern sack coach after ending 8th

KAISERSLAUTERN (R) — German soccer club Kaiserslautern, who finished eighth in the Bundesliga, sacked coach Rainer Zobel Monday for failing to secure at least a berth in European competition next season. A statement from the club said no decision had yet been made on a successor to Zobel, 44, who took over the club last August from the hugely successful Heinz Feldkamp. Zobel still had a year of his contract to run. He had already begun to shape next season's squad by signing former German international defender Andreas Brehme from Real Zaragoza, and Swiss international midfielder Ciriaco Sforza from Grasshopper Zurich.

Price for NBA tickets soars

PHOENIX (AP) — The premium has been set for the upcoming NBA finals — from \$150 to \$1,500. Ticket brokers were quoting prices in that range, at least seven times the face value of the cheapest seats, for the first two games of the Phoenix Suns-Chicago Bulls Championship series Wednesday and Friday at the 19,023-capacity America West Arena. Suns seats have been the hottest tickets in town all year, but for the finals, the spots are going for more than ever.

England try to restore confidence against U.S.

BOSTON (R) — England, shattered by their World Cup defeat in Norway, have a perfect opportunity to restore some morale when they tackle the United States Wednesday in the U.S. Cup. And the irony of England training at Concord, where the British army were beaten in an early battle of the American war of independence in 1775, will not be lost on the home side as they seek only their second win over the English on a soccer pitch. England, attempting to play down last week's 2-0 loss in Norway just five days after dropping another World Cup point in Poland, see the four-team U.S. Cup as a rebuilding opportunity.

French Open reveals ailing men's tennis

PARIS (AP) — A dearth of personalities, a lack of compelling matches and prevalence of arrogant attitudes seem to be afflicting men's tennis these days, a worrying trend reflected at the French Open.

General attendance was off slightly from last year. Corporate sponsorship was down because of the recession. Scalpers' prices were lower, too. This year's tournament was the fiefdom of hard-hitting millionaires who execute lobs — and opponents — with ease.

Centre court action sorely lacked electricity. Unprofessional, off-court attitudes also have contributed to disenchantment with the game.

Inarticulate and often inaccessible, many top players shun one-on-one interviews, answer in monosyllables at mandatory post-match press conferences and even skip promotional appearances for the companies that guarantee their financial security.

"Tennis players are absolutely the most pampered, inaccessible athletes in sports," says Tony Trabert, former French Open champion-turned-television commentator. "In the U.S. it's the only sport where locker rooms are off-limits."

Trabert blames their ever-growing entourages — trainers, coaches, family and agents — for turning them into arrogant superstars who "think they're more important than the game itself."

When Jim Courier skipped the annual world champion's dinner last Tuesday, he unwittingly became the symbol of what many say ails tennis today.

Courier defended the highly contested decision by saying he came to Paris to "play tennis, not to socialise."

"The dinner was a tribute to the legends that made the game what it is," said Trabert. "Courier may not have understood the importance of the dinner, but his agents should have."

Disappointment in Courier, though tinged with respect, is widespread.

"Courier behaves like a monk and that's the way he says he has to live to get the job done," notes American television commentator and newspaper columnist Bud Collins. "But it certainly doesn't

help to radiate tennis."

Collins also points the finger at agents who are unwilling to educate their clients about their responsibilities to the game.

The agents have become yes-men because they're afraid their clients will just go elsewhere," he said.

For Trabert, who won the French Open in 1954 and 1955, the top players live in a cocoon.

"They become almost crippled, incapable of making their own decisions," he said. "Some don't know to write a check."

Many former players, however, applaud Courier's no-frills, workmanlike approach to tennis.

"I don't think the players should disrupt practice or training during a Grand Slam tournament, if they don't want to," said former top 10 player Harold Solomon. "But it's true they have obligations. It's a question of finding the right balance."

With Jimmy Connors and John McEnroe virtually gone from the game and flamboyant Andre Agassi on the injured list, this year's French Open lacked drama and excitement from the outset.

Goner are the days when euphoric winners and devastated losers spilled their guts, their bodies caked with clay and sweat dripping into little pools under their chairs.

"I think the money has overwhelmed them," Collins said. "The players are afraid to let it flow and let it show."

This year's champion pocketed more than half a million dollars.

"They don't realise that television alone doesn't make a star, people interested in tennis want to read about it day in and day out," Collins said. "But they don't understand that because most of them don't read."

Many observers complain that the ever-present, powerhouse baseline game, ultimately, is as deadly as the players themselves.

"This is high-tech tennis — well-played, high-level and tough," wrote Renaud Matignon in the daily Le Figaro. "But there are no trees or side roads with picturesque sights and interesting faces... the artistry is gone."

Jazireh's U-14 basketball team set for camp in Denmark

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Al Jazireh Club, who finished third in Jordan's Basketball League last season, is sending one of its basketball teams to a training camp in Europe this summer.

The lucky players however are not the men's or women's team — but the under-14 boys team, who will be the first Jordanian players of this age-group to take part in such a camp abroad.

Six teams will be taking part in the team camp organised by Assist Basketball Club of Vejle, Denmark.

The two-week-long camp will include training and competition among teams from Denmark, Slovenia, Germany, Estonia and Jordan.

Jazireh's coach Fadi Sabbah said the U-14 team has been training on a regular weekly basis for the past two years. He added that giving such an age-group serious attention and training was bound to give positive results in the future.



the future.

"Providing adequate training and competition for young players is what will prepare for a broader base of basketball in the country," Sabbah told the Jordan Times. "The purpose of this camp will be to further enhance

the players' skills and add to their understanding of the game," he added.

Al Jazireh now has six basketball teams, sponsored by Aramex. U-22, U-19, U-16, U-14, mini basketball as well as the men's and women's teams.

FOR RENT

First floor in Um Uthaina consisting of one master bedroom, 2 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, living room, L-shaped salon, veranda, kitchen and separate central heating.

Please call tel. 685645

APARTMENT FOR RENT

Deluxe furnished apartment, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, modern kitchen, L-shaped salon, colour TV, telephone, central heating, intercom.

Location: Jabal Amman, in a quiet & safe residential area, 3rd Circle, near Khaleel Hospital, no water problem.

Please call tel. 641345, from 8-10 a.m. and 4-10 p.m. weekdays. Friday all day.

A new dimension

In Jewellery, Presents and Gems.

DAJANI

Amra Hotel Shops.
6th Circle. Amman.

195 Copacabana Street.
Rio de Janeiro.

GOREN BRIDGE

WITH OMAR SHARIF
& TAMMAM HIRSH
©1992 Tammam Media Services, Inc.

A IS FOR AVOIDANCE

East-West vulnerable. West leads. NORTH: ♠ A K 6, ♥ J 3, ♦ A J 8 7 4, ♣ K J 6. EAST: ♠ Q J 10 8 7 2, ♥ 9 5 3, ♦ A 2 10 9 7 8, ♣ 8 4 2. SOUTH: ♠ 4, ♥ K 5, ♦ 9 3 2, ♣ A Q 10 9 8 7 3. The bidding: West: North: East: South: 1-♠: 1NT: Pass: 3NT: 4-♠: Pass: 4-♠: 5-♠: Pass: Pass: Pass. Opening lead: Queen of ♠. Play in the bridge player's lexicon will come across avoidance play. The idea is simple enough: Keep the danger hand off lead. The technique can sometimes involve unusual technique. Consider this hand: West: North could not double four hearts. South discarded the "strong" competitive bid of four no trump in favor of five clubs. There was too much risk that a heart lead through the king could prove fatal to any no trump contract.

TAX FREE CAR FOR SALE

Volkswagen Golf (1990)
Tel. 02-271100, Ext. 3129

Duty Free Cars For Sale

1. Toyota Camry, model 1993, manual gear, full-option, brand new (final price is U.S.\$19,000).
2. Toyota Corolla, model 93, manual gear, air-condition, brand new (final price is US\$11,500).

All cars are available at the downstairs car park at Amra Hotel, Jabal Amman/6th Circle.

For more information, please call
"Dalla Trade Services & Maintenance Co."
Tel. 827736/820236/827082

Passport and Wallet Containing Important Papers Lost

Name: Obaidul Haque Chowdhury s/o Abdul Haque Miah. Nationality: Bangladeshi. Passport No.: E-474600. Those who find it are kindly requested to send it to the following address:

P.O.Box 61, Al-Karamah, Al-Ghor - Jordan



ARABIC FOR SPEAKERS OF OTHER LANGUAGES

The Language Centre at the University of Jordan announces that the intensive course in modern standard Arabic for speakers of other languages will commence on June 19, 1993 and will last for 8 weeks.

The programme is intensive and classes meet in the morning for 20 hours per week, Saturday - Wednesday.

Those interested please call at the Language Centre for registration

Cinema Tel.: 677420

CONCORD

- 1) LA BAMBA
Shows: 3:00, 6:30, 10:30
- 2) UNDER SIEGE
Shows: 12:30, 4:45, 8:30

Cinema Tel.: 699238

PLAZA

Happy Eid Al Adha
Adel Imam — in
The Forgotten
Arabic

Shows at 11 a.m., 1:00, 3:30, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30, 12:30 p.m.

Cinema Tel.: 634144

PHILADELPHIA

ST. ELMO'S FIRE
Shows: 12:30, 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30

Cinema Tel.: 675571

Nabil Al Mashini Theatre

For the first time in Amman you have a date with the National Palestinian Theatre — the Gaza Strip — in a play entitled:

The Assassination of Hantalah
by artist Saeed Bitar

Shows on Friday and Saturday, June 4 and 5 at 8:30 p.m. Please book seats in advance

Nabil & Hisham's Tel.: 625155

AHLAN THEATRE

presents
1) Parliament and Budget play
at 9 p.m.

on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday
2) Ahlan New World Order

at 9 p.m. on Thursday, Friday and Saturday

